THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 76

COPYRIGHT 1923 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

FRANCE REFUSES FIRMLY TO SUBMIT TO INTERFERENCE

Offers of Mediation Declared to Be Useless—Further German Territory Occupied

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 26—In view of all the rumors of intervention it is necessary to declare that the news which has been launched from many quarters of immediate mediation between Germany and France is without foundation. In the most peremptory manner, it is semi-officially stated that there is no truth whatever in the supposition that Holland will offer its services. As for England there is no chance of proposals being sent by London. The attitude which the French Government wishes to make clear is that Germany must apply directly to France when the moment arrives for surrender.

This has been made known to Mr. Bonar Law, the British Prime Minister, through the ambassador, Lord Crewe, and it is therefore extremely improbable that London will take any steps which would be regarded as unfriendly by France. It can only be imagined if England is resolved deliberately and openly to oppose France. That is how intervention would be interpreted. American reappearance on the scene at such a moment as this is almost unthinkable. The French motto appears to be "hands off."

Mediation Offers Useless

Reports which suggest that a third party will soon come into the Ruhr valley affair must therefore be received with the utmost suspicion. Whatever forces may be at work in other countries the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is able to assert emphatically on the highest authority that offers of mediation are useless. In any estimate of the sentiment of France after six weeks' fruitless and costly occupation, which has disappointed many expectations, emphasis must be laid on the determination to see the matter through.

There are great differences of opinion as to whether the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré has acted with sufficient energy. Have the French plans been sufficiently thought out? Were the difficulties foreseen? Were preparations made? Do not hesitations still give Germany the impression of French weakness? Why is not the screw turned tighter? These are the questions which may be heard everywhere.

French Opinion Behind Government

There is considerable criticism of the actual conduct of operation, but there is no justification for any belief that French opinion does not support the Government in its fight against Germany. Apart from the Communists and Socialists there is no party which dares to pronounce against M. Poincaré's policy. The Radicals while supporting the Government, have made reservations and express doubt with an eye to the future in case M. Poincaré's policy fails after all.

As for people, there is no outcry anywhere, and casual visits to the cinemas where the pictures of French troops are shown, reveal a good deal of enthusiasm. There cannot be the smallest doubt in the mind of anybody acquainted with the French that they mean to make it a fight to a finish, and will refuse to allow interference.

French Official Statement

Many stories which fill certain foreign newspapers are obvious inventions, and the French authorities make the following statement: "Hitherto the German Government obstinately misunderstands the vital interests of the country. The French Government will steadily pursue its road. The moment must arrive when the Reich and the magnates yield. Then we will have settled our account with them in maintaining our pledges. But when Berlin wants to talk, it is necessary that Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, or his successor addresses himself through ordinary diplomatic channels, either to M. Poincaré or to the Reparations Commission. We cannot recognize any other way."

It is sincerely to be hoped that this spirit will be understood, once and for all. In the meantime, the French have occupied still more German territory. Caub, Lorch, and Königswinter have been taken. The object of this measure is simply to place in the interior of the occupied territory the whole of the important railroad which follows the course of the Rhine on the right bank and which is indispensable to the provisioning of the occupation troops of the Ruhr.

French Newspapers' Plea

These places are between the bridgeheads of Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne. Curiously, some of the French newspapers, notably Le Petit Parisien find it necessary to state that this slight extension of occupation is entirely justified, if only on account of the recent declaration of the general default, which authorizes France and Belgium to take such measures as they may judge desirable. The truth is that the Ruhr occupation, which has created on the right bank of the Rhine a large pocket of Allied territory, has rendered inevitable, under pain of serious complications, the reinforcement on both sides of the Rhine system of railroads utilized by the occupying armies.

It would appear that when the dispute with England concerning the railways of the Cologne area is finally settled, that the French Government will be satisfied now it controls the railways sufficiently. From today onward the administration of the rail-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

ITALIANS DEFEAT REBELS

Capture of Mountains of Hamrah Gives Government Forces Command of Town of Sliten, and Practical Control of Eastern Tripoli

By Special Cable

ROME, Feb. 26—Another brilliant victory over the rebels, gives the Italians possession of the mountains of Hamrah, east of Homs, by which they gain command of the town of Sliten, which is expected to capitulate soon. Thus the whole of Eastern Tripoli is practically under Italian control.

AMERICANS INVADE MARKETS IN LEVANT

Effort Made to Obtain Important Concessions From the Angora Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—The Federation of British Industries, in a circular of information to its members, reports great activity by American commercial interests in the Near East, in an effort to obtain important concessions from the Angora Government, and says: "This attempt at economic invasion in Asia Minor by United States concerns should not be overlooked." In addition to the Chester scheme for railway concessions, there are other ambitious ones for concessions to rebuild the whole town of Angora in a style fitting for a national capital.

Other propositions relate to the erection of manufacturing establishments. The combination of American capital and native labor is expected to prove highly profitable. These negotiations are evidently in line with the procedure of certain American oil interests, whose representative, immediately following the rupture at the Lausanne Conference hastened to get into direct personal touch with the Turkish delegation in the hope of making favorable arrangements with the Turks independently of the Allies.

The prevailing impression in Constantinople, however, appears to be that while the Turks will consider and discuss all kinds of propositions, they are not likely actually to grant concessions until their relations with the Allies are more definitely determined, as concessions are all they have to bargain with for financial assistance, of which they are in such great need.

BILL WOULD ABOLISH HORSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Elimination of horse-drawn vehicles from the Island of Manhattan is demanded in a resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman William F. Quinn. The measure has been referred to the Committee on Thoroughfares.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

FEBRUARY 26, 1923

General

France Resolute in Its Attitude 1
Washington Views World Court Plan as Political Move 1
Cleveland Convention Hears Cabinet Plan 1
Cotton "Co-op" to Sell 1,000,000 Bales... 1
Americans Invade Markets in Levant.. 1
Packers Accused of Anti-Trust Violation 1
Californians Denounce Four-in-One Post 1
British Air Subsidy Favored 3
Business in Canadian Parliament 3
Extremist Turks Stand by Russia 3
Germans Resent Nationalization Idea .. 3
World Court Seen as "Going Concern".. 3
Great Northwest Enjoys Prosperity 5
Anti-War Meetings to Be Held 5
California Public Utilities Ordered to Open Books 6
City Planning Idea Spreads Through Nation 6
Rhine to Rhone Canal to be Constructed Soon 7
California Colonization Policy 7
S. P. C. A. Conducts Poster Contest 7
Californians Plan Unique Land Law.... 7

Financial

New York Curb Price Range 11
Stock Markets of Leading Cities 11
Irregular Movement in Stock Market..12
Stock Market Quotations 12
Money Rates in Chicago Fairly Easy...13
James O. Cameron—Portrait 13
Steel Buying Unchecked by Price Raise.13
Good Profit Made by Fisk Rubber 13

Sporting

Fink Meets Gould for Title 8
Scullins Qualifies for Final 8
Pacific Coast Hockey 8
Miami-Havana Races Postponed........ 8
Wales Defeats France 9
Southern College Basketball 9

Features

Washington Observations 7
The Page of the Seven Arts 10
Aeronautics 13
Educational Page 14
Art News and Reviews 18
The Home Forum 19
"Watchful Waiting"
Editorials 20

PACKERS' COMBINE IS HELD VIOLATION OF ANTI-TRUST LAW

Armour and Morris Must Answer Complaint of Mr. Wallace in $30,000,000 Purchase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (By The Associated Press)—Armour & Co., and Morris & Co., Chicago packers, were today served by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with a complaint charging them with violation of the packers' and stockyards act in connection with the tentative acquisition of the plants and business of Morris & Co. by the Armour interests. Mr. Wallace set April 2 for a hearing in Washington.

Armour & Co., of Illinois, Armour & Co., of Delaware; J. Ogden Armour and Morris & Co., were named in the complaint.

The complaint stated that on Dec. 30, J. Ogden Armour entered into a written contract with Morris & Co., to acquire all of its assets. In so doing, it was charged, parties to the contract violated the packers' and stockyards act.

Effect of a Monopoly

Mr. Wallace claimed such acquisition would have the effect of restraining interstate commerce or of creating a monopoly in many sections of the United States in the purchase of live stock and in the shipment and sale of meat and other live stock products. The complaint also charged that the contract would have the effect of manipulating or controlling prices.

The proposal first came to public notice early in November when J. Ogden Armour and other officials of Armour & Co. conferred with Mr. Wallace. After conferences between Mr. Wallace, President Harding and Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, it was announced that it had been agreed that there was no obligation on the part of the Government to indorse or acquiesce in the proposal.

Mr. Wallace declared today that early in December he told J. Ogden Armour and F. Edson White, now president of Armour & Co., that he "did not think we could look with favor upon the transaction proposed and suggested that they should do nothing further with it."

Mr. Armour, he said, then remarked that they felt it was necessary they should complete the purchase in order that they might increase their volume of business and thus better be able to meet heavy overhead charges.

Warned Second Time

A week or so later, Mr. Wallace said, he again advised the Armour officials "that the best thing to do was to drop the whole matter, and before the conversation ended, I told them plainly that if they should go ahead and consummate the purchase I should feel it my duty to issue a complaint, which very likely would be followed by an order to cease and desist, in order that a judicial decision might be obtained."

The agreement between the Armour and Morris companies, according to the complaint, called for a purchase price of $30,000,000, of which $10,000,000 was to be in cash, $10,000,000 in preferred stock and $10,000,000 in common stock of Armour & Co. The transfer was to be made on or before Feb. 28.

Mr. Wallace in a formal state said:

It may be argued that by combining the business of Armour and Morris, the enlarged concern will be in a position to compete more vigorously because of economies effected. On the other hand the re-financing involved may also place an additional burden on the industry. Above all there is a vital principle involved which cannot be ignored. It will eliminate one of the five largest packers in the United States and in my opinion it may result in materially lessening competition among the buyers of live stock at the various markets. This is one of the things which the packers and stockyards act was intended to prevent.

It must be remembered that competition in the buying of live stock by the packers is different in its character from competition in buying raw material by the ordinary manufacturing plant. Each day's transactions are practically complete, the live stock is placed in the pens in the stockyards. The buyers of the various packers and other buyers who ship the stock further east go into the yards in the morning and compete with one another.

Lessens Competition

The livestock market is very sensitive. By the simple act of refraining from sending their buyers into the yards promptly on time of any morning of heavy runs, either of the larger packers can very materially depress the market. Any act, therefore, which materially increases the buying percentage of either of the larger packers puts it in his power to substantially lessen competition and depress prices. Producers of live stock need all the competition that now exists.

If this combination should be upheld the company would still be under the Packers and Stockyards Act, but it should be remembered that under this act if one of the large packers wishes to stay out of the market I can do nothing to prevent that, unless it can be shown to be for an unlawful purpose or with unlawful effect. Neither do I have any authority to limit the margins taken for operation.

Our authority covers trade practices and acts which restrict competition or tend toward monopoly. We have broad powers of inquiry to enable us to inform ourselves regarding the business. If Government supervision were adequate to regulate the relation between the prices paid for the live stock and the prices at which the meat and other products should be sold, and see to it that nothing more than a fair and just profit is exacted, it is quite conceivable that by allowing the packers to combine in a large way great economies could be effected and the result might be helpful both to producers and consumers. At the present time, however, there is no such authority given to any Government agency.

Lord Robert Cecil

British Statesman Who Plans to Sail on the Steamship Majestic on March 21 to Visit the United States. His Visit, He Says, Is in No Way a "Mission," but He Will Give His Views on the League of Nations, of Which He Is an Earnest Advocate, if Requested to Do So

HARDING WORLD COURT APPEAL MEETS OPPOSITION IN SENATE

Second Step by Administration to Nation Joining International Peace Pact Criticized—Acceptance Doubtful

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Whether the United States will take the first step toward co-operation with other nations under the League of Nations in working out world problems, as proposed by President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in a letter to the Senate asking consent by the United States to the protocol under which the Permanent Court of International Justice has been erected at The Hague, is regarded here as being little more than an academic question at the moment, but with a political background. Opposition in the Senate is known to be very determined, and the time is too short now to encourage the belief that it can be overcome.

Mr. Hughes has consistently aspired to American participation in this judicial body if it could be achieved in spite of the embarrassments of its being a body functioning under the League of Nations of which the United States refused to be part or parcel or to take any step that would indicate acceptance of its sanction. Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Harding have previously said that they would like to see the United States participating in this court if certain adjustments could be made.

The President's Letter

After referring to the reservations necessary to permit the United States to adhere and remain wholly free from any legal relation to the League or assumption of obligation under the Covenant of the League, the President said in his letter to the Senate:

To the Senate:

There has been established at The Hague a Permanent Court of International Justice for the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods, now effective through the ratification by the signatory powers of a special protocol. It is organized and functioning. The United States is a competent suitor in the court through provision of the statute creating it, but that relation is not sufficient for a Nation long committed to the peaceful settlement of international controversies Indeed, our Nation had a conspicuous place in the advocacy of such an agency of peace and international adjustment, and our deliberate public opinion of today is overwhelmingly in favor of our full participation, and the attending obligations of maintenance and the furtherance of its prestige. It is for this reason that I am now asking for the consent of the Senate to our adhesion to the protocol.

With this request I am sending to the Senate a copy of the letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State in which he presents in detail the history of the establishment of the court, takes note of the objection to our adherence because of the court's organization under the auspices of the League of Nations, and its relation thereto, and indicates how, with certain reservations, we may fully adhere and participate and remain wholly free from any legal relation to the League or assumption of obligation under the Covenant of the League.

Senate Approval Needed

I forbear repeating the presentation made by the Secretary of State, but there is one phase of the matter not covered in his letter with which I choose frankly to acquaint the Senate. For a long period, indeed ever since the international conference on the limitation of armament, the consideration of plans under which we might adhere to the protocol has been under way. We were unwilling to adhere unless we could participate in the selection of the judges; we could not hope to participate with an American accord if adherence involved any legal relation to the League. These conditions, there is good reason to believe, will be acceptable to the signatory powers, though nothing definitely can be done until the United States tenders adhesion with these reservations. Manifestly the Executive cannot make this tender until the Senate has spoken its approval. Therefore I must earnestly urge your favorable advice and consent. I would rejoice if some action could be taken even in the short period which remains of the present session.

It is not a new problem in international relationship; it is wholly a question of accepting an established institution of high character, and making effective all the fine things which have been said by us in favor of such an agency of advanced civilization. It would be well worth the while of the Senate to make such special effort as is becoming to record its approval. Such action would add to our own consciousness of participation in the fortunate advancement of international relationship and remind the world anew that we are ready for our proper part in furthering peace and adding to stability in world affairs.

WARREN G. HARDING.
The White House, Feb. 24, 1923.

The greater part of Mr. Hughes' letter was devoted to a renewal of the part the United States has played in various efforts to bring about the settlement of international disputes through judicial procedure.

Mr. Hughes' Conditions

In recommending that the United States be authorized to adhere to the protocol and participate officially in the work of the court, the Secretary set forth four conditions upon which the consent of the Senate should be given. These conditions were:

I. That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Covenant of the League of Nations, constituting Part I of the Treaty of Versailles.

II. That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other states members respectively of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, or for the filling of vacancies.

III. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court, as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

IV. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, adjoined to the protocol, shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

Public Effect Hinted

Informal discussion of the proposal indicates that senators of various shades of political faith look for some explanation as to why this step is taken at this time. The President well understands the difficulty of getting legislative action, especially on a controversial matter. Neither he nor Mr. Hughes are unaware of the kind of bitter-end opposition which it is likely to encounter. The Democrats naturally look askance at any move of this kind when all similar ones were flatly rejected.

Since action could hardly be hoped for, it is obvious that an effect upon the public was the object of the Administration, it is argued.

"The time has come for reason to control in the world," according to a statement made by a high official of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

COTTON CO-OPERATIVES PLAN TO SELL 1,000,000 BALES IN 1923

Associations in South, Yet in Second Year, to Handle One-Tenth of Crop—Called Economic Phenomenon

By GEORGE T. ODELL

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 26—It cost the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association $3.16 per bale to market 93,802 bales of cotton delivered to it by about 20,000 members in 1921-22. The association received an average of 63 points, or $3,15 per bale more for its cotton than the Galveston street price, plus freight. These are the "inside" figures that were given to me today by an officer of the association and on the face of them it would seem as if this co-operative association did not bring any actual money advantage to its members on the 1921 crop, but on the contrary cost them 1 cent a bale, or $938.

As a matter of fact, the operation of this co-operative marketing association was of material advantage to the members because there are many other things to be taken into consideration aside from the relation of operating cost to sales price. The association sold 77 different kinds of cotton, each pool differing from all other pools in grade, staple, color and character, whereas farmers who sell individually sell their cotton "hog round"—the good lumped with the bad—and lose the premium on extra good grades and staples.

The association sold "red bollies," ⅞ to 1 inch staple, for an average price of 16.39 cents and No. 4 "bollies," same staple, for 14.71 cents. "Snaps" brought an average price of 16.22 cents. Such profitable trading

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Popular Vote Asked on Constitution Changes

By The Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 26

A RESOLUTION providing for submission of another constitutional amendment to provide for a popular referendum on future constitutional changes was reported out today by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

SAWYER PROJECT CALLED INJUSTICE BY CALIFORNIANS

Prominent Physicians Join Educators in Opposing Four-in-One Cabinet Post

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26 (Special)—Opposition to the plan of amalgamating in one federal department various health, education and welfare agencies as proposed by Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, Washington, which a week ago drew such a sharp dissenting fire from California educators and executive leaders, has crystallized into a determined policy of resistance as the undesirable features of General Sawyer's scheme become more apparent.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor has interviewed men and women on this subject who have viewpoints as dissimilar as are those agencies which General Sawyer would merge under the paternalism of a new cabinet official, presumably a doctor of medicine. The fact that these people do oppose the Sawyer plan is not less significant than are their reasons for doing so.

Reputable physicians in San Francisco term it an extreme experiment in state medicine likely to jeopardize rather than promote medical interests, while the heads of welfare groups and the California American Legion denounce the Sawyer scheme either as an impossible incongruity, a political manœuver, or a "bold attempt by organized medicine to attain a dominant bureau in the Federal Government at a single bound."

Dr. Barrows Opposes Plan

Dr. David Prescott Barrows, president of the University of California, in commenting on the ambitious program of General Sawyer, said:

I consider the Sawyer merger a most dangerous menace to the free and untrammeled development of education in all its branches. The educational problem in the United States is not a simple one. It ramifies into every field of finance, administration and instructions. These problems cannot be solved by politicians and certainly not in a federalized department of miscellaneous agencies of which education is but one. I may be considered an extremist, but I do not believe that even the Towner-Sterling measure will fulfill all the expectations of its proponents.

Education cannot be held in the matrix of a routine bureau at Washington. Its special problems can be solved only by specialists. To hold that expert attention would be accorded these problems by the proposed new federal department would be to expect that any four unrelated departments in the Government service could, by combining, smooth out its quadruple difficulties with artificial co-ordination substituted for independent action and actual accomplishment.

Dr. Adalaide Brown of the State Board of Health says:

Although a medical practitioner, I thoroughly disagree with Dr. Sawyer's plan. It would cast an aspersion on the medical fraternity should it assume the prerogatives of leadership over these dissimilar groups of education and welfare. This is such an impossible mixture so amusingly irrational that I fail to see how it will be taken seriously generally.

Health Official Antagonistic

Dr. William Hassler of the San Francisco Board of Health is of the same opinion. He said:

The American Medical Association, with a membership of 275,000, constitutes a considerable voice in medical circles, he says. It is but natural that the association should favor a department of public health at Washington, but it is beyond my comprehension how Dr. Sawyer can for a moment give serious consideration to this strange combination of agencies.

It cannot shed luster on the medical fraternity to assume this rôle of leadership. Education, already burdened with scientific and academic problems, is the most important in our American life. Let that come first instead of as a filler.

EDUCATORS HEAR TIGERT PLEA FOR CABINET MERGER

Commissioner Tells Cleveland Convention Mr. Harding Backs Multiple Post

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—President Harding intends to have a federal department of education and welfare established and he has sent John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, to lay his plan before the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Declaring that he appeared before them "with the consent and approval of the President of the United States, Mr. Tigert outlined before the delegates here today the administration proposal for a four-cornered department including education, public health, social service and veterans' relief.

He reminded the audience that President Harding's father "is still practicing medicine," that "his only brother is a leading physician," and that a sister "was for many years a missionary to India, where she took part in the establishment of numerous missions, schools and dispensaries."

This plan of co-ordinating education and welfare had been worked out by Mr. Harding "for many years before he dreamed of being President of the United States or even Senator," Mr. Tigert said. With reference to the details of the administration of the new department, he said:

In the selection of the four assistant secretaries who are to head up the activities of the four divisions under the proposed department of education and welfare, the Administration is determined that only questions of professional qualifications, experience, and ability shall be considered. It is the desire of the President that the educational affairs shall be directed by the most highly competent, best trained and most progressive educator available in the entire Nation. In each of the subdivisions of the division of education—general, physical, and vocational, it is again desired that competency and efficiency shall be considered in making the selection of those who are to head up these respective activities.

Educational Progress Sought

The Administration is deeply desirous that education shall have the opportunity to progress, untrammeled, to the limits of the most sanguine expectations. It contemplates offering all assistance and co-operation possible under our present form of Government to the states and those administering education in the states to the end that the educational system in the United States of America may be the best and greatest educational system conceivable.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Federal Government does not contemplate exercising the functions of attempting to direct, administer, or in any other way interfere with the present development of education in the states. It has no thought to take from the states any of their rights, or to meddle or interfere with the localities which are now working out their own educational salvation. It only proposes to do everything that is humanly possible to serve, inform, and help those who are engaged in the responsibilities of educational administration.

Of course, it should be understood that those educational activities which are now being administered by the Federal Government will continue to be so administered under the proposed new department, namely, the administration of education for the Indians, men disabled in war, and others who are peculiarly under the charge of the Federal Government.

That an agreement on a Federal Department of Education and Welfare has already been reached between leading educators and a high Government official became apparent as the convention of the department of superintendents opened here today. Interviews are said to have taken place within the last 10 days between prominent educational officials and a man who is in a position to speak for the Federal Administration. The educators are said to have agreed to accept the compromise that welfare be included in the proposed department of education, and the federal official is said to have pledged the influence of the Administration in carrying the measure as part of the report of the Federal Reorganization Commission through the session of Congress next December.

Last Chance Attitude

It is said that in agreeing to the compromise these educators were doing no more than they have been ready to do at any moment since the proposal for a federal department of welfare was first made by President Harding. The delay in taking up the Towner-Sterling Education Bill in Congress has made the educators fearful of its fate and they are said to have been ready to take welfare if that would insure a department of education. "The educators have not receded one inch in making this com-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 4)

FRENCH TO FEATURE COLUMBIA SESSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—French men of letters will be the center of a world gathering of scholars at Columbia University during the session of six weeks, which will begin July 9. They are Joseph Bedier, Emilo Bourgeois, Paul Hazard, and Edouard Leroy. These scholars, together with Dr. Bernard Fay, will give a general course on French civilization.

From many foreign countries will come teachers to the Columbia summer session, whose faculty will include representatives of practically all the leading colleges and universities in the country. At the university, preparations are being made to house 14,000 students, a record number.

LATE TRAIN RIDERS RECOUNT HARDSHIP

Massachusetts Commission Conducts Hearing on New Haven and B. & M. Roads

The hardship which lateness of trains caused working people, making laborers invariably absent from the family supper table and working girls stand both to and from their work when passengers from other delayed trains crowded the locals, was featured by speakers at a public hearing today before the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities investigating, for the Massachusetts Legislature, causes of delay in train service within the State. Interest was so great that the hearing room proved inadequate and the State House assembly room was used. Speakers representing the mayors' offices of Boston, Lowell, and Woburn were present.

Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, who introduced the original order in the Legislature for the investigation declared it had not been the original intention of his bill to air either strike grievances or excuses from railroad managements, but rather to seek to relieve the actual inconvenience and suffering which the present service on the railroads is causing. Despite all the excuses of the managements, Mr. Doyle said, some deeper reason than any given seemed to be the cause of the constant late arrival of trains. Speaking of the New Bedford division, he said trains were on time in going in to Boston, but on their return were frequently 2 or 3 hours behind. During the last week he had noticed improvement, and he wondered if it had not been the result of the present hearings.

Mr. Doyle was followed by Frederick D. Sowle, New Bedford, who said he understood several engines habitually had to be tried out on the New York, New Haven & Hartford before one could be found serviceable.

Lowell and Woburn Service

Jeremiah J. O'Sullivan, city solicitor of Lowell, representing the mayor of Lowell, asked betterment of the Boston & Maine service, and the New Haven line from that city. Lateness of 40 minutes to four hours had been experienced in getting from Lowell to Boston in the last month, he said, and lateness to other points was in proportion. Other representatives who spoke for mayors' offices were James E. Hinchey, city solicitor of Woburn, who complained of the service working people were forced to take, particularly to North Woburn; and William H. McMasters, speaking for Mayor Curley, who pointed out that the expected building boom could not take place in Boston without adequate transportation.

The average workingman, riding into Boston in the early hours of the morning, taking his lunch basket with him, and coming home at 5 or 6 at night, is the hardest hit by bad service, declared Representative Francis E. Cassidy. The train leaving Worcester for Webster at 6:25 in the evening, he said, had been on time only twice in the past five weeks, and on one of those occasions the passengers had given three cheers when it pulled into the station. A workingman coming home on that train, or any other like it, would rarely be able to have his supper with his family. Sometimes trains had no lights in them, he said, and frequently they were without heat. Often, he declared, freight trains were allowed to run into the city ahead of passenger trains.

Shopmen's Strike Stressed

Miss Anna Bloom of Weymouth, who said she worked in Boston, told of standing up on city trains, and of being forced to stand on the ride home, which she said seemed like doing another day's work. This was caused, she said, when the passengers from two other trains were forced to change into the regular local.

Among other speakers were several from the state Legislature, and representatives of labor organizations, who stressed the shopmen's strike as cause of the late arrival of trains. Mrs. Frank C. Scanlon, Milton, of the Margaret Brent Civic Guild, offered copies of resolutions regarding the present train service.

Edwin Newdick of Boston, statistician often employed by labor organizations, asserted the New Haven was carrying out the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad system to break the union, while Charles J. Hodson, legislative agent for the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the Boston & Albany was free from lateness because there is no shopmen's strike on that line.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Arena: Hockey—Canadian Club vs. Victorias, 8:15.

Women's City Club: Address by Col. Arthur Woods, former associate commissioner on Public Information for Foreign Propaganda, "Dangers to Our Republic," Unity Hall, 7 Park Square, 7:45.

Boston University School of Education: Lecture, "Aspects of the Labor Problem," by Prof. Ralph V. Harlow, 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston School of Social Science: Lecture, "Irrepressible America," first in series on "Present Day America," by Scott Nearing, Tremont Temple, 8.

Special Libraries Association: Meeting, lecture on "Business Facts—Their Organization and Interpretation," by Lawrence P. Morse, head of Research Department, Babson Statistical Institute; Boston School of Filing, Little Building, 8.

Boston City Club: Address by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, "Making the Highways Safe," 8.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Lecture by Miss Sybil Richards, "How to Make Your Room More Attractive," 97 Huntington Ave., 7.

Girls' City Club—Show, 8.

Winchester Fortnightly Club: Guest night, with presentation of "Billeted," 8.

Pond Felide Club, Melrose: Readings by James A. Bartlett, English department Malden High School, Oak Manor, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.
Copley—"The Romantic Young Lady," 8:20.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—"The Christian" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:15.
St. James—"Madam X," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Comedian," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Listening In," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Song recital by Vladimir Rosing, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston League of Women Voters: Luncheon, addresses by Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, "Making Government," and Frederic W. Cook, secretary of the Commonwealth, "Informing the Voters," 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Public hearing on House Bill No. 593 which provides for the exemption of public school children from physical examination at the request of their parents or guardians, Room 480, State House, 10:30.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Mid-winter meeting with discussions of pending national and state legislation, Somerville High School, 10.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Luncheon, Westminster, 12:30.

Elm Hill League of Women Voters: Meeting, 184 Seaver Street, Roxbury, 2:30.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Meeting, address by Mrs. Robert W. Walsh, vice-president Missouri Anti-Vivisection Society, Tremont Temple, 3.

Music

Steinert Hall—Piano recital by Agnes Hope Pillsbury, 3.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30, market reports; 6:45, "What Are Settlements," by Albert J. Kennedy.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, concert by KDKA Orchestra; 7, survey of business conditions by National Industrial Conference Board.

WJZ (Newark)—7:00, bedtime stories; 8:30, "Business Outlook," by Alexander Hamilton Institute; 8:45, concert by Ladies' Maplewood Quartette; 9:15, "Income Taxes," by H. Askowith, Independent Magazine; 9:55, Arlington Time Signals, weather forecast.

KYW (Chicago)—6:30, financial news; topics of the day by Pathé Exchange; 8, musical program by Isham Jones and College Inn Orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—6:35, "Musical Appreciation," by Phillip Gordon; 7, California travelogue, by Leonard Slingland.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, "Girls," by Edward F. Bigelow; 7:45, concert by Gauvreau Orchestra; 8, "How to Control Production Costs," by Nicholas Ficker; 8:30, the art of making radio blades; 8:30, concert by National Opera Club Choral.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents). (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CHANGE IN BRIDGE LOCATION DEBATED

Many Attend Hearing on Cottage Farm Structure Bill

Relocation of Cottage Farm Bridge from St. Paul Street, Brookline, to Magazine Street, Cambridge, was again the issue before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature today when a large number of residents of the two communities appeared.

A bill was passed by the Legislature in 1921 authorizing the construction of a new bridge. This was claimed to be illegal on account of the water rights of owners along the Charles River so the issue came before the Legislature last year in form of a petition to relocate the bridge. This was rejected after a close contest in the House.

The same issue was before the committee today, with the same argument on both sides. The proponents urged the relocation as a relief for traffic congestion, providing a more direct route between Brookline and Cambridge. The opposition was based on defense of the Magazine Beach playground, near which the bridge would be erected on the Cambridge side of the river.

It was brought out that Brookline expects to pay its proportionate share of the costs of the bridge, and that the Magazine-St. Paul streets location would provide the most direct route between the north and south shores. It was pointed out that a commission of experts of the Metropolitan District Commission have reported in favor of the new location and that it appears to be in the best interests of the solution of traffic problems.

MOVE MADE TO SAVE NOTED UTAH QUARRY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—After contributing dozens of almost priceless specimens of prehistoric animals, the famous dinosaur quarry near Jensen, Utah, is to be abandoned, it has been announced by officials of the Carnegie Institute. State or federal aid is now being sought so that the excavations can be continued.

Students of geology have decided that the specimens found in the quarry are from animals of the mesozoic age. The huge monsters are believed to have been overcome by an inundation or to have become mired in a bog of lime silt. Men who have studied the formations in the quarry are agreed that the surface has merely been scratched and that many more skeletons are to be found in the stone.

OKLAHOMA CONSIDERS THREE-ZONE MEASURE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Early consideration of a zoning measure has been asked of the ninth session of the Oklahoma Legislature. The bill has been reported out by the House Committee on Municipal Corporations.

The measure wuld give the legislative bodies of cities in the State power to create zones in which height and nature of buildings may be regulated and restricted, and would permit Oklahoma City to create zones for the regulation of its buildings. Three zones, a business, residential and industrial zone, would be established under it.

STATE SUGAR PRICE INQUIRY ADVOCATED

In view of the recent increase in the price of sugar, William A. Canty, a Representatve from Boston, introduced an order in the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon calling for a legislative investigation to discover whether the brokers and other dealers in sugar are attempting to corner the sugar market. In introducing the order, Mr. Canty declared that there seems to be no reason for the recent jump in sugar prices, and he asserted that sugar is selling today in South Boston for 10 cents a pound.

MODIFIED PHYSICAL TEST IS DEMANDED

Many Massachusetts Citizens to Attend Hearing on Bill to Remove Compulsory Feature

Massachusetts citizens from as far away as Springfield are expected to appear at the State House, Boston, tomorrow morning to urge House Bill No. 593, which would place an exemption clause in the present state law that makes the physical examination of public school pupils unrestricted and compulsory. The measure was introduced into the Legislature by Representative Arthur F. Blanchard of Cambridge, and would provide for the exemption from physical examination of children whose parents objected to this practice. Officers of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., are preparing to defend the bill before the Joint Committee on Education, which meets in Room 480 at 10:30 a. m.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of the need for legislation in Massachusetts as provided in this bill, Henry D. Nunn, manager of the Medical Liberty League, said:

The scope of this bill is extremely narrow. It does not raise any issue except the right of parents who object to having their children examined to have their objection respected by the school authorities.

The interest aroused in the issue of physical examination of public school students has come from the drastic action of health authorities in certain cities under the present laws, it was pointed out. Thus those who are expected to appear at the State House hearing will in all probability be from cities and towns where abuses of the present law have been felt. In speaking of this, Mr. Nunn said:

In localities where the physical examination of school children has been carried to the extreme of disrobing girl pupils to the waist there has been aroused a considerable feeling in favor of modifying the present examination law. Springfield citizens, who have been stirred by the drastic enforcement of the law in some of their schools, are expecting to send a delegation to support the bill. There will be also delegations from Melrose and other near-by cities and towns where parents have been made to realize that the present physical examination law robs them of a measure of parental authority.

Explaining the origin of the exemption clause, which he seeks to have inserted in the present Massachusetts law, Mr. Nunn continued:

The exemption proposed in House bill 593 is almost identical with the exemption provision in the New Hampshire law, and the New Hampshire law in other respects is obviously a copy of the Massachusetts law. In copying our law, however, the New Hampshire Legislature evidently noticed the absence of an appropriate exemption clause, and supplied it. This precedent ought to appeal to the members of the Committee on Education as a reasonable one to follow.

CANADIAN SOCIETY ENTERTAINS MINISTER

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 26—J. E. Perreault of Quebec, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec, was a guest in Manchester last night of the American Canada Association at a large reception and installation of group officials of the society. Minister Perreault came as the guest of E. J. Daigneault of Woonsocket, R. I., general president of the association in this country. The Canadian guest was tendered a reception by the Club Jolliet, the leading French social organization of this city, and at night the minister attended the gathering of the society in St. Cecilia Hall.

BUILDING UNDER WAY IS LARGE IN VOLUME

While there is still a tremendous volume of building under way or contemplated there is a falling off indicated by the application for permission to build in 35 Massachusetts cities reported by the division of statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries. This falling off for January, 1923, is 10.4 per cent, compared with December, 1922, and 25.6 per cent compared with January, 1922. This drop is attributed to recent increases in building costs and, in part, to the accumulation of building for which permits were granted in 1922 and on which work has been held up by weather conditions.

SNOW IMAGE PRIZE AWARDED

SOUTH HADLEY, Feb. 26 (Special)—Of the seven snow images done by freshmen in front of the several residence halls at Mt. Holyoke College the image representing "Speak no evil, see no evil, hear no evil" has been awarded the first prize by a committee composed of one member of the art department and two art students. Other images were a toboggan slide, three with George Washington as the subject, and an Indian chief.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow and warmer tonight and Tuesday; increasing east to south winds, becoming westerly Tuesday.

Southern New England: Rain or snow and somewhat warmer tonight; Tuesday rain and warmer; increasing southeast and south winds.

Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight and in Maine and southern New Hampshire; increasing southwest and south winds.

Weather Ooutlook

Disturbances in the southwest will move east northeastward during the next two days, attended by general precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, in the states east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will remain above normal during the next two days.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	20	Kansas City	42
Atlantic City	34	Memphis	56
Boston	28	Montreal	12
Buffalo	38	Nantucket	30
Calgary	20	New Orleans	62
Charleston	56	New York	34
Chicago	40	Philadelphia	36
Denver	30	Pittsburgh	40
Des Moines	32	Portland, Me	18
Eastport	12	Portland, Ore	34
Galveston	64	San Francisco	60
Hatteras	46	St. Louis	40
Helena	26	St. Paul	22
Jacksonville	60	Washington	38

Greece Is Studying Foreign Loan Offers

By Special Cable

Athens, Feb. 26

COLONEL GONATAS, Prime Minister of Greece, has informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the Government is studying foreign loan offers, including a French offer of 500,000,000 francs in the form of various products.

FUEL CRISIS BEFORE PRESIDENT HARDING

New England Coal Supply Expected to Be Increased—Deluge of Letters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—That President Harding will take the necessary action within the week to relieve the coal shortage in New England was the confidence expressed today by John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. Refused action on an embargo by Congress, Mr. Rogers turned as a last resort to President Harding.

"I have formally asked the President, who has the power to act, to come to the aid of distressed New England, the section of the country which has never failed the nation in the hour of emergency," said Mr. Rogers. "I am confident that the President will act, and act promptly, and that before the week is out, coal in increasing quantities will be on the way to the Bay State.'

Quick Relief Promised

What amounts to a virtual promise by the Chief Executive to end the suffering in New England followed a deluge of protests from citizens and organizations that poured all the week upon the White House, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Fuel Administrator.

"If during this remaining week of Congress it is physically possible to cut the governmental red tape which is depriving the people of New England of the coal, I shall do it," said Mr. Rogers.

The Massachusetts Representative placed all the facts before the President, which he appears not to have known before the White House issued the statement last week to the effect that reports of suffering in New England from coal shortage were undoubtedly exaggerated. Mr. Rogers added:

"The President has said he would issue the necessary orders granting relief whenever specific instances were brought to his attention," Mr. Rogers said. "I shall advise him of each and every specific instance of which I have knowledge. The demand for this relief in their behalf is greater than any other demand now before the American Government. I shall continue the effort until the last instance of suffering resultant from the coal famine has been eliminated."

Anthracite for Canada

Men in control of legislation would not permit the embargo bill to come up in Congress, Mr. Rogers protested, despite efforts since Nov. 20 last. As a consequence, he pointed out, whole communities are fuelless, cities are opening public buildings to accommodate the public, and retail dealers are out of supplies. While these conditions prevail in New England "five-ton lots of American anthracite are freely sold in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada at $16 a ton."

He received also a message today from the Lowell Chamber of Commerce asking that the Interstate Commerce Commission be asked to relieve conditions there.

The Senate today at the request of David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, took a definite step to relieve another distressing situation by adopting a resolution directing the United States Bureau of Mines to report on the advisability of legislation to establish market grades of anthracite coal shipping in interstate commerce.

Setting forth that the public has a right to know to what extent it is obliged to pay for slate, slag and other fuelless material, the Walsh resolution demands also information as to the extent such impurities have been marketed to the public.

TOWN TO GET BACK $17,802 TAX

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 26 (Special)—The town of Bristol has been notified that under a decision of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court the State of New York must pay to the town treasury the sum of $17,802, equaling with interest the amount of the transfer tax collected by the State from the estate of Dr. Ramon Guiteras in 1917. Dr. Guiteras bequeathed to the town of Bristol the residue of his estate, amounting then to $263,161 to the town of Bristol for the erection of a school. The estate was required to pay the transfer tax in the State of New York. The town protested that the legacy was not taxable in view of its being given for educational purposes. The court now sustains the contention of the town.

BAKU OIL PRODUCTION

LONDON, Feb. 26—The Baku oil output for January totaled 280,000 tons, 1 per cent greater than December and 4.5 per cent greater than the estimate. The Grozny output was 110,000 tons or 13.1 per cent less than December, the decrease being on account of the ceasing of several gushers. Wells in operation number 203.

Morses
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

TENANT VICTORIOUS IN RENT PROTEST

Discrepancies Shown in Returns as Well as Property Value at State House Hearing

Discrepancy between the rate of return figured by the special Commission on the Necessaries of Life and that shown by the landlord on his income tax blank, and a wide gap between the assessed and real value of the property involved, marked a hearing before the commission today on protest against rent increases made by William Hirsh on apartments at 99 Norway Street.

It was brought out that four parcels of property on Norway Street were acquired by the Bristol County Trust in 1914. On two of these, at 99 and 103, a mortgage of $60,000 is held by the Brookline Savings Bank. The original price was $120,000 and Mr. Hirsh said that they are of equal value, adding that less than that amount would not be accepted and they are for sale.

Thomas A. Ford was the only protesting tenant to appear before the commission. At the close of the hearing Mr. Hirsh agreed to allow Mr. Ford to stay until May 1 at the old rent. He said that he took exception to an increase from $35 to $40, effective Jan. 1, and other tenants joined in protest. Appeal was made to the Boston Housing Committee, for which Herbert A. Ellis reported that he had had Mr. Hirsh call and had gained only a declaration from the landlord that he was busy and had neither the time nor inclination to give any information about the property. The matter was then referred to the State Commission.

High Coal Cost Figures

Bernard A. Scanlan presided at the hearing, and in questioning Mr. Ford brought out that the increase had been made by Mr. Hirsh on the ground of higher fuel costs and taxation. The tenant pointed out that the valuation of the property by the city is $38,000 and that this is an increase of only $3000 over 1921. He declared that he could not see justification for the rent increase in this or the coal costs. Mr. Ford said that he had refused to pay the increase and has received notice to vacate on March 1.

Mr. Hirsh pointed out that despite Mr. Ford's activity in "mobilizing the tenants," he had offered to allow him to stay at the increased rate. The rest of the tenants, the landlord said, are "satisfied with the increase." As to the reason for the increase he said that it takes twice as much soft coal as hard to heat the property and that the last consignment of coal had so much slate in it that there were not enough barrels to hold it. He said, however, that he had other reasons for the increase.

Figuring out the gross rentals from the property at 99 Norway Street, Mr. Scanlan found that they were $16,140 for 1922. The expenses, depreciation costs, interest on mortgages and other details he figured to be slightly in excess of $7000. This shows a return of about 20 per cent on the equity in the property.

Tax Returns Differ

Mr. Hirsh's income tax return for 1922, which he had with him, did not agree with this, however. It showed a net profit of only $709.78 on the pieces of property owned by the trust and administered by him. This, he said, was the other reason for increasing the rents.

In the course of the hearing Mr. Scanlan asked the landlord whether he had any influence at City Hall whereby he could get his property assessed at $38,000 when he valued it conservatively at $60,000. Mr. Hirsh replied that he had no influence and added that he knows of a piece of property in the Back Bay valued at $200,000 on the assessor's lists and worth $400,000.

The commission went over Mr. Hirsh's books in detail and took the question under advisement.

MUSIC

Ganna Walska

Yesterday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, Ganna Walska, soprano, gave a recital assisted by Max Kaplick, baritone, and Jeanne Krieger, pianist. Mme. Walska sang arias by Mozart and songs by Delibes and Johann Strauss. Mr. Kaplick sang arias by Bellini and Ricci and songs by Trunk and Richard Strauss. Together they sang a duet from Rigoletto. Mme Walska's voice does not charm by its quality, nor does she show abundant skill in the use of it. More than this she gave no great evidence yesterday afternoon of musical understanding or of emotional power. Mr. Kaplick, did he not shout unmercifully, might give moments of pleasure. These moments were few and far between. In short the afternoon was not one of unmixed pleasure, yet the audience rewarded the singers with applause. S. M.

People's Symphony Orchestra

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its seventeenth concert at the St. James Theater yesterday afternoon, playing Volbach's symphonic poem, "Es waren zwei Königskinder," and the first three movements of Beethoven's ninth symphony. Stetson Humphrey sang the "Evening Star" song from "Tannhäuser" and Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers."

The production of Volbach's tone poem for the first time in Boston was a commendable undertaking, and the performance was one of the finest the orchestra has given this season. With reason the audience called the players to their feet twice. The work is simple in construction and has little of "modernism" about it, but it is strikingly melodious and does not Mr. Milhaud himself assert that melody is the sine qua non of music. The composer leaves the "program" to the imagination of his hearers. An excellent method; probably few had difficulty in supplying a tale of the adventures of the two royal children, and one "argument" is as good as another.

Mr. Mollenhauer does well in continuing his policy of making the great classics familiar to his audiences, but the performance of the ninth symphony was by no means revelatory of the full beauty of the music. The first movement was muddily played and only faintly reminiscent of Beethoven's lovely measures. The Adagio and the Scherzo were given more nearly adequate treatment.

Mr. Humphrey's voice is not of heroic proportions, but he uses it well.

Boston Concert Calendar

This evening, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Vladimir Rosing.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 27, in Steinert Hall, a recital of Beethoven piano sonatas by Agnes Hope Pillsbury.

Thursday evening, March 1, in Sanders Theater, the sixth of the Cambridge series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Alfredo Casella as piano soloist.

On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Sophie Braslau, contralto, and Albert Spalding, violinist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Clara Clemens.

Friday afternoon, March 2, and Saturday evening, March 3, in Symphony Hall, the seventeenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Alfredo Casella as piano soloist in his version of Albeniz's Spanish Rhapsody, and as conductor of his own "Pupazetti" (first time in Boston) and his "Italia" Rhapsody. Tschaikowsky's third suite will open the program.

Friday afternoon, March 2, at the Boston Opera House, the Denishawn Dancers.

Friday evening, March 2, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Edith Thompson.

Saturday afternoon, March 3, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Guiomar Novaes.

Sunday afternoon, March 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for the benefit of its pension fund, will present a Wagner program, with Sigrid Onegin and Charles H. Bennett as assisting singers.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, a recital by Mme. Galli-Curci.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the eighteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Suzanne Dabney, soprano, and Carlos Salzedo, harpist.

Thursday evening, March 8, in Jordan Hall, the third and last concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet, with Helen Stanley as assisting singer in Rosario Scalero's "La Pioggia del Pineto," for string quartet and voice, from the poem of Gabriele D'Anunzio, to be performed for the first time in Boston. There will be quartets by Beethoven and Tschaikowsky.

Friday afternoon, March 9, and Saturday evening, March 10, in Symphony Hall, the eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with the Harvard Glee Club to assist in Liszt's "Faust" Symphony.

Saturday afternoon, March 10, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Serge Rachmaninoff.

Sunday afternoon, March 11, at the Boston Opera House, a recital by Fritz Kreisler.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the nineteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

PYTHIANS JOIN WITH CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 26 (Special)—The order of Pythian Sisters, with the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, attended in a body at the evening service at First Church of Christ, Scientist, here yesterday evening. This is the first occasion that any of the fraternal orders have paid the Christian Science Church here an official visit.

JEWELERS TO RESUME MEETINGS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (Special)—The first of the reunions of New England jewelers and silversmiths since the abandonment of these meetings during the war will be held during the latter part of April. The event will be a dinner here under the auspices of the New England Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association. Repetition of the events at frequent intervals are planned by the present committee. Eminent speakers to discuss different phases of the manufacture and trade of the industry will be engaged.

The Finishing Touch
With most dishes, Lea & Perrins' Sauce is all the seasoning required. Try it today on a good juicy Sirloin Steak. Nothing can make a steak more appetizing than the genuine
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

SAVE SEWING TIME With

NAIAD Perfect
READY-TO-WEAR DRESS LININGS
Whether you make your own dresses or employ a seamstress, you will have your garments finished quicker and better with NAIADS. Easy to attach. Variety of sizes; also stylish stout and long waist. Of finest Nainsook, Net, Messaline or Silk. Black or White. Made by the Manufacturers of NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS.
The C. E. CONOVER CO.
101 Franklin Street, : New York

FRANCE REFUSES FIRMLY TO SUBMIT TO INTERFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ways is civilian, and France and Belgium intend to thoroughly reorganize the whole system.

British Deductions Drawn From Further Occupation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—The extension of the French Rhineland occupation at Königswinter, on the right bank of the river above Cologne, which the French claim is "the logical outcome of the establishment of a new customs cordon," is said in British quarters to have practically isolated the British occupied area from unoccupied Germany. The left of the British bridgehead had already been cut off from the Ruhr when the French advanced along it in order, as they said, to consolidate the "Ruhr front."

Now the French troops have been pushed around on the right of the bridgehead, they are virtually in control of the communications with the rest of Germany. It was as a result of these maneuvers that the French were enabled to intercept the Berlin-Cologne express, and to seize nearly 13,000,000,000 marks being sent by the Reichsbank to Cologne for purposes not yet definitely known.

The French claim the money was for carrying on the resistance in the Ruhr, while from German houses comes the assertion that the money was needed in Cologne for wages and currency uses. An agency report says that some of it was for the payment of certain British occupancy expenses.

Both the British and French authorities are said to be investigating the case. Complications are apprehended in case the currency, communications, and other necessities in the British occupied area are to be seriously interfered with. Some observers see indications that the French either want to get the British troops entirely out, or else to have them moved up the river.

Judging by the press, considerable critical attention is being directed here to the reports of entering and sacking of the Bochum Chamber of Commerce by French troops, which if true would have an unfavorable effect on public opinion of the French viewpoint.

EMPIRE DAY TO BE OBSERVED

British Societies Arrange for Festival on May 24

Delegates from a number of British societies and clubs in Boston met yesterday at the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association to organize as a committee to arrange an Empire Day festival. With the completion of organization plans for the festival itself are expected to speedily take definite shape.

The meeting was attended by representatives of English, Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Welsh and other organizations. W. J. Platt of Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, was in charge of arrangements.

British Empire Day, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, is celebrated each May 24 wherever Britons or those of British descent may gather, as well as wherever the Union Jack flies. It is one of the principal days in whose celebration all branches of the British Empire join. The present method of celebration in Boston, in which all British societies join in a single festival, replaces to a large extent the many separate celebrations by different organizations of former years.

NEW JERSEY THEATERS IGNORE SUNDAY LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Motion picture and vaudeville theaters in Union Hill, N. J., remained open yesterday in defiance of attempts to enforce the state vice and immorality act against Sunday shows. It was the third Sunday that the theater men had defied the law since the police were ordered to enforce it. The police said the theater managers would be served with summonses today.

On the prevoius occasions they were fined $1 each. This time their cases will go to the grand jury and a final settlement of the issue is expected. No attempt to interfere with "Veronica's Veil," the passion play, in West Hoboken, last night, was made.

There are 24,000,000 families in the United States and 41,600,000 men, women and children that work for wages or salaries.
The woman who keeps house and who gives the "bread-winners"
Nucoa
as a spread for their bread is giving them good food for their work and is saving their money.

GERMANS RESENT PLAN TO SEPARATE RUHR FROM REICH

British Labor Internationalization Proposal Declared Unjust—French Must Leave District

By A. H. WILLIAMS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 26—While trial balloons are being sent up in England, France and Germany with a view of reaching some kind of an understanding which might be made the basis of negotiations between Germany and France, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here is authoritatively informed that some of the most powerful influences in Germany are working to the end of definite proposals with regard to reparations—proposals backed by guarantees—being made by Wilhelmstrasse directly to Downing Street.

The views are held that if proposals are made which would satisfy England that Germany stood solidly at the back of them, and these proposals were put forward with absolute good faith, then Mr. Bonar Law would feel justified in taking matters up with France with a view to bringing about a conference.

In the meantime the trial balloon sent up by the British Labor leaders late last week, when they enunciated a scheme for the internationalizing of the Ruhr district, was brought down here yesterday when spokesmen of two of the leading parties declared the scheme impracticable and unjust to Germany.

Probable German Statement

Baron Werner von Rheinbaben of the German Peoples Party declared that while Germany was willing to negotiate, it would not negotiate on such terms. The Social-Democratic leaders also declared they would have nothing to do with it. Baron von Rheinbaden admitted, incidentally, that "the German Government in the near future would probably issue a statement to the effect that passive resistance was only a means to an end, the only bridge leading to negotiations." He added that the Cabinet perhaps would also publish Germany's offer of Jan. 2, which was never discussed at the Paris Conference. Such a statement made by the Government would be an official admission that the Cabinet was willing to negotiate even while the French are still in the Ruhr district.

Discussing the British Labor scheme, Baron von Rheinbaben said, "The scheme of internationalizing the Ruhr district is an artificial thing, which cannot work. It is absolutely useless to construct such schemes on a theoretical basis which cannot be realized in practice.

Government Would Fall

"I fail to understand the attitude of the other side, when it declares 'we shall take the Ruhr district away from you and internationalize it.' That is going too far. There are certain limits—undefinable, I admit, but nevertheless they exist—beyond which one cannot go. If the French believe they can stay forever in the Ruhr, let them think so; we know better. But any government that would put its signature to a paper which internationalizes the Ruhr district would be bound to fall. If it were a Social-Democratic government, many would refuse to obey it any longer."

From an authoritative Social-Democrat side, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed that the trial balloon sent up by the British Labor men would meet with little approval here.

"Apart from the labor questions, we want the French to leave the Ruhr district," one of the German Labor leaders said; "the internationalizing of the Ruhr would separate Germans from the German Administration. The Ruhr distict is German territory; no one has the right to take it away from Germany. We hope a better plan is under way."

German Miners Refuse to Dig Under Compulsion

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Feb. 26—Many complaints have been made by the inhabitants of Gelsenkirchen as to money and goods taken by the French to make up the fine of 1,000,000 marks levied on the town. The French have now left Gelsenkirchen and police are again on the streets, but there are no police in Essen and insecurity is increasing.

Bochum, where one man was killed and two wounded by French soldiers firing into a crowd, is now under martial law and was strongly held by French troops with artillery last night. The Mayor was arrested with four magistrates, a Justizrat and 18 leading officials of the town, but these have now been released, together with 50 other citizens.

The people are greatly excited in Bochum, where the French are requisitioning food and goods. The colored troops which were sent to Werden and Kupferdreh have now been withdrawn, which act is said to be due to the moral effect the incident had on the Anglo-Saxon world.

In the course of an interview Herr Wapdhecker, vice-president of the German miners' union said that the miners of the Ruhr would refuse to dig coal for France under compulsion. Herr Wapdhecker said that the coal France and Belgium had got since the occupation of the Ruhr was 49,000 tons only, when the miners would have delivered nearly 2,000,000 tons in January voluntarily. "We will continue to hold out, for we would rather die than work in slavery," said the miners' vice-president.

NEW CANADIAN JUDGE ADMITS JAPANESE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Judge Cayley of the County Court of Vancouver, who has been appointed naturalization judge for the present year for this district, is taking up a different position in regard to conferring Canadian citizenship on Japanese than did his predecessor. The latter during the past few years consistently refused to grant naturalization to Japanese on the ground that they made undesirable Canadian citizens, inasmuch as they always retained their Japanese nationality and owed allegiance to the Mikado.

Judge Cayley takes the position that he must treat Japanese as he does applicants of other nationalities; the responsibility resting with the Canadian Government. When he opened the naturalization court this week he read a letter from the Secretary of State at Ottawa in which it was made clear that the naturalization judge had no discretion in the matter. The qualifications for the Japanese were the same as for other nationalities, five years' residence out of the past eight years, ability to speak the English language, and character eligibility.

EXTREMIST TURKS STAND BY RUSSIA

Colossal Task Confronts Kemal Pasha of Silencing Irreconcilable Opponents

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Feb. 26—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, leader of the Nationalist Turks, is at present confronted with the colossal task of silencing his irreconcilable opponents, who form a formidable bloc in the Grand National Assembly and who are bent on overthrowing his efforts to reach an agreement with the allied powers. The extremists insist upon an alignment with Soviet Russia, arguing that the Turkish diplomatic success at Lausanne was due exclusively to the energetic support of Moscow.

In support of their stand the extremists quote Georgi Tchitcherin's recent declaration that the Bolsheviki are determined to oppose any forces that attempt to endanger universal peace or menace oppressed peoples.

Colonel Plastiras Stands Firm

The other side of the picture as shown by the news from Athens reveals Colonel Plastiras, the Greek revolutionary leader, in an uncompromising mood. In a speech yesterday he declared that Greece would never consent to further sacrifices. As for internal questions, the predominant subject was the coming elections which, he said, would be carried out with the utmost honesty. Electoral pressure would not be exerted upon the people, who would be given every opportunity to choose the most helpful elements to represent them in Parliament. The revolutionary government cherishes no preference for the political ideas of any particular candidate, being interested only in the patriotic efforts of the deputies to restore the country to its normal condition.

Meanwhile relief work goes on apace. The American Red Cross is doing its utmost to meet the critical situation here. Shortage of funds puts the organization in an embarrassing situation, but recourse is to be had to stringent economy to spare any impairment of the work.

The Refugee Problem

Mr. Gregory, the field manager, in a letter to Governor Evreweos, explains the position as follows:

It must be remembered that the duration of our work in Greece will largely depend upon the economy exercised by our field managers in the distribution of our foodstuffs, and while it is our intention to meet the situation fully as regards actual refugees, we wish to avoid assisting those who are able to take care of themselves. Our policy is to stand between needy refugees and starvation, until such time as the emergency has passed.

Drastic measures are necessary to remedy the situation, in view of the fact that charity deteriorates the character of the recipients, and one proposal which finds general approval is that the refugees should either be repatriated or installed on lands and endowed with means to work out their own way. But the question arises: Who will undertake this difficult task? The hands of Greece are too full, and it is generally contended that it is the duty of Europe and America, who decided on the merciless exchange of populations, to find a way out of the impasse.

WYOMING OBSERVES CODY DAY IN HONOR OF "BUFFALO BILL"

CODY, Wyo., Feb. 26 (Special)—Wyoming is today commemorating "Cody Day," by action of the Legislature, which has designated "Buffalo Bill's" birthday as an occasion for observance. The event calls attention to the memorial to be unveiled here on July 24, next year, for which the Boy Scouts of the World are raising funds.

This memorial is designed as a gift from all peoples to the State of Wyoming in recognition of the courage, resourcefulness, and artistic idealism of its best-known citizen. Plans are being made for the presence of thousands of Boy Scouts from England, France, and many other countries.

They will come here to the spot which, after looking the world over, Colonel Cody chose as his home and hunting lodge. Cody is seated in the heart of the rockies and at the entrance to Yellowstone Park. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, noted New York sculptress, is spending a year modeling a statue of "Buffalo Bill." The design shows a more youthful outline than old-timers are wont to recall.

Designs will be sent to the Buffalo Bill memorial committee in Cody for approval. It is estimated that the memorial will cost from $50,000 to $100,000.

At the great gathering of Boy Scouts in Cody in 1924 there will be a great wild west show and an exhibition of all possible relics and mementoes of Buffalo Bill.

WIRELESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The preparation of the South African wireless station is proceeding apace, and within a few days tenders will be invited for the erection of 16 800-foot lattice steel masts. The tenders are invited from South African firms, and are in accordance with the policy of the Marconi Company to obtain as much material and work as possible from South African sources.

INTERNATIONAL COURT SOLVES PROBLEMS THREATENING WAR

Has Been Functioning Since January, 1922—Co-operation of America Declared to Be Urgent

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—In asking the Senate to sanction American adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice, President Harding and Secretary Hughes seek to take the United States into a going concern. The court's first judges were elected in September, 1921. It held its first organization meeting in January, 1922, and in June of last year it began its sessions for the hearing of cases. During the months of July and August the court delivered three "advisory opinions," each concerning questions of jurisdiction submitted by the International Labor Office at Geneva. The principal decision was that the competence of the International Labor organization extends to international regulation of the conditions of agricultural employment.

The first real international dispute submitted to the court was presented on Oct. 2, 1922. It was a controversy between Great Britain and France over the nationality laws of Tunis and Morocco—the kind of differences that in the past have been traditional breeders of war. Later some of the powers that signed the Treaty of Versailles quarreled regarding the precise status of the Kiel Canal, bisecting Germany between the Baltic and North seas. That dispute, too, it is planned to have threshed out before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Hughes Prophecy

Secretary Hughes in 1922 made two significant and prophetic references to the action he now has recommended President Harding to take. On July 13 in a public statement Mr. Hughes said he saw "no prospect for any treaty or convention by which we should share in the maintenance of the Court until some provision is made by which, without membership in the League, this Government would be able to have an appropriate voice in the election of the judges."

Three months later, in his campaign speech at Boston on Oct. 30, on behalf of Senator Lodge, Mr. Hughes expressed the belief that "suitable arrangements can be made for the participation by this Government in the election of judges of the international court which has been set up, so that this Government may give its formal support to that court as an independent tribunal of international justice." Since that time, as the Harding-Hughes correspondence submitted to the Senate indicates, the Administration has given unremitting attention to ways and means for American adhesion to the court.

Mr. Hughes' belief that the plan and organization of the tribunal were acceptable, and that American co-operation is desirable, has been of long standing. In anti-League quarters the view finds expression that President Harding has suddenly put forward the world-court project in order to have a "talking point" during his forthcoming political tour. Senate irreconcilables suggest Mr. Harding wants to use it when taken to task for the Administration's so-called "do-nothing" foreign policy. This interpretation of the President's motives is disproved by the evidence above narrated, that Secretary Hughes has been working on the world-court idea for many months.

Mr. Root's Suggestion

As irreconcilable hostility is likely to be centered on the recommendation that the United States designate representatives to act with the Council and Assembly of the League in electing judges, it is interesting to note the origin of the scheme for having those bodies fulfill that function.

Elihu Root is the father of that arrangement. At the conference of international jurists convened by the League at The Hague, in 1921, to organize the court, Mr. Root brought up the example set by the framers of the American Constitution in dealing with the fundamental of equality of states. He suggested that the Council and Assembly of the League might properly collaborate in the election of judges, who would thus become the choice of both large and small states. The Root proposal was adopted. It was his chief contribution to the project.

Although the United States, like other nations not members of the League, always has had the right to seek the court's jurisdiction, it has not helped to finance the tribunal. America has not paid any of the salary of the American judge, John Bassett Moore, who was chosen by the League. It is estimated that the entire cost of the court in 1923 will not exceed $400,000.

One of the foremost authorities on the Permanent Court of International Justice is Manley O. Hudson, the brilliant young professor of international law at Harvard Law School. Professor Hudson, who was attached to the international law division of the American Peace Mission at Paris, anticipated in a December magazine article almost in detail the conditions under which Secretary Hughes now proposes American adhesion to the court.

Voice Without Membership

Writing in Foreign Affairs, Professor Hudson said:

It may be concluded that the necessity for having a voice in the election of the judges need not preclude immediate action by the United States if we desire to share in maintaining the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The conditions set by Secretary Hughes (at Boston on Oct. 30) would seem to be fully met if an American representative should sign the Court protocol, with a clear indication that the United States signs not as a member of the League but as a State mentioned in the annex to the Covenant; and if the President should ratify the protocol, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with reservations (1) that the United States shall enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by any other signatory State and shall be admitted to participate in the voting in the Assembly and the Council when those bodies act, not under any provisions of the Covenant, but as the electoral bodies named in Article 4 of the statute of the Court; and (2) that the United States does not by this act become in any way a party to, or bound by, Article 14 or any other article of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Such a ratification would give the United States a full voice in the election of judges, it would avoid any commitment to the League, and it would greatly enhance the prestige and moral power of the Court for the future.

One does not need to be under any illusions as to the importance of courts in the political life of the world to think that a great opportunity is now offered to America, and Secretary Hughes' statement of Oct. 30 gives promise that it will not be neglected.

WASHINGTON VIEWS WORLD COURT PLAN AS POLITICAL MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

the Administration, in explaining the stand taken in favor of the International Court. "If force is not to be used, then there must be this court for stability."

The fact that this court will act as independently as if it had no connection with the League of Nations was stressed by this official. He sees no insuperable difficulty in American adhesion. The only point is whether American opposition to the League of Nations is still so strong that it will refuse to see the value of participation in this court.

Much is made of the fact that the court is already established and functioning. The United States is not asked to help create it, but only to obtain the advantage of its having been established.

WHITE BRUTALITY IN AFRICA CHARGE

Responsibility Said to Rest on the Union Government

By Special Cable

CAPETOWN, Feb. 26—Further inquiry is demanded into the recent flogging of natives in Southwest Africa, special responsibility for which is said to rest upon the Union Government by virtue of its mandate under the League of Nations. Two flagrant cases have just come to light.

In one, two white men were acquitted of a charge of fatally thrashing a Hottentot with a crocodile whip soaked in brine, owing to conflicting evidence.

In the other Mr. Oberholzer, a member of the administrator's advisory council, and Mr. Neilliers, his assistant, are now charged with thrashing four natives because, being hungry, they killed a cow. The evidence shows that the natives were flogged from 9 in the morning until noon.

Mr. Oberholzer in his defense said he took the law into his own hands, as he was 66 miles from the nearest magistrate.

Judgment is to be delivered today.

The Cape Argus, in commenting on the case, says that the evidence recalls the painful days of German rule, when natives were flogged mercilessly.

PACIFIC SHIPS RUSH CARGOES TO PORT

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Efforts to prevent the unloading of Canadian freight from American steamships in American ports are being made by Canadian business interests. In their anxiety to rush silk cargoes east to New York in the shortest possible time, transpacific liners have been unloading Canadian freight in Seattle. The freight is then shipped by rail to Canadian points.

By unloading in Seattle the liners need pause at Victoria only a few minutes. Recently the Admiral Oriental Line steamship President Grant, unloading in Seattle, was reported to have created a new record for the voyage from Yokohama to Victoria by crossing the Pacific in 8 days, 10 hours, and 41 minutes. While this report was prominently displayed in Seattle newspapers, it was afterward retracted when it was discovered that the supposed record made by the President Grant did not take into consideration the meridian day in crossing the ocean.

RED CROSS MAY END GREEK REFUGEE WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Lupton A. Wilkinson, who has just spent six weeks as communications commissioner for the refugee operations of the American Red Cross in Greece, said in his report to Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the central committee that American support is now fully organized and amply able to carry the Greeks through to the next harvest. He estimated the number really in need at about 500,000, with some 500,000 more who might reasonably soon be expected to look after themselves. The private wealth of the Greek Nation, he said, is proving its ability to add a very large degree of help.

The total expenditures of the American relief program, competently working in the 12 districts into which the country has been divided, he placed so far at $2,600,000. Mr. Wilkinson finds that it is the practically unanimous opinion of Americans working in Greece that permanent adjustment is needed much more than present charitable assistance, and in this light the Red Cross may soon materially reduce its program, and may even be able to retire before the next harvest.

AIR SUBSIDY FINDS FAVOR IN ENGLAND

Cross-Channel Service Project Would Give the Government Share of the Profits

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—The Air Ministry has issued its committee's recommendations as to the best method of subsidizing air transport. The present cross-channel agreements terminate in March, 1924, when it is proposed to form a new company with a capital of £1,000,000, £500,000 to be subscribed at first to operate the services with guaranteed subsidies of not less than £1,000,000 over a ten-year period, with government control exercised through one or two nominated directors.

The committee emphasizes the importance of operational research and that a large sum must be spent on this in the near future, also that only the development of new and longer routes will make commercial aviation successful. The committee favors the plan, because thus the company will be concerned in risking any expenditure with its own resources. The profits will be divided after payment of a 10 per cent cumulative dividend on ordinary shares, any balance being divided with the Government, the latter's interest ceasing when £1,000,000 have been received.

The Government will not exercise direct control, except as is customary over all civil flying. After nearly two-thirds of the total period of subsidized commercial aviation, the committee can see little progress toward its being able to "fly by itself." In spite of this, however, the British companies more than held their own, with the much more heavily subsidized French companies. The heads of air lines here all express approval of the new scheme.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN MARITIME LAWS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The State Department has under consideration the report of the American representative to the international conference on maritime law embodying recommendations for changes in existing sea regulations.

These recommendations are in a tentative protocol containing the bases for drafts of three international conventions on the limitation of the liability of shipowners, maritime mortgages and liens, rules for the carriage of goods by sea.

The American representatives have advised the State Department that difficulties which might arise in the practical administration of the proposed convention concerning the liability of shipowners could be dealt with by conferences similar to the one held at Brussels.

The present lack of international recognition of ship mortgages, the report of the State Department asserts, has greatly impaired the value of ship securities. The rules proposed for the carriage of goods by sea are referred to in the report as a beneficial advance on anything known heretofore in respect of bills of lading.

ARGENTINE AGENT IS DESIRED

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Need for a vice-consul representing Argentina at the port of Seattle has been outlined to the State Department by the local Chamber of Commerce because of the growth of commerce from this port to Argentina. Lumbermen and exporters here, it is pointed out, are now under great inconvenience because it is necessary to have their papers viséd at the San Francisco office of the South American republic, a process which ties up finances for the week during which correspondence is mailed to and from the consul.

BETWEEN San Francisco AND Sacramento

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY -6.30 P.M.-

Palatial Steamers "FORT SUTTER" AND "CAPITAL CITY"

EXCELLENT MEALS—SUITES WITH BATH—SCENIC BEAUTY THE DELIGHT OF TOURISTS

CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

New Record!

Now on Sale
Hear It Today

"Georgia Cabin Door"

and

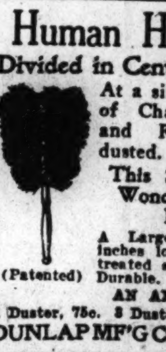
"Who Did You Fool After All"

Billy Jones' famous quartette sings it—and it brings sunshine from the South. Every word clear and understandable as only a Brunswick Record can make it. Plays on any phonograph. Record No. 2373.

Brunswick

Human Hand Duster

Divided in Center—Has Fingers



(Patented)

At a single stroke all sides of Chair Legs, Railings and Flat surfaces are dusted.

This Special Feature a Wonderful Aid to the Housekeeper

A Large size DUSTER, 16 inches long, special chemically treated soft black yarn. Very Durable.

AN APPRECIATED GIFT

1 Duster, 75c. 3 Dusters, $2.00. P. P. Paid.

DUNLAP MF'G CO., Bloomington, Ill.

CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION

Special Committee Appointed by Parliament—Redistribution Scheme Under Consideration

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (Special)—The first three weeks of the session of the Canadian Parliament have been largely devoted to jockeying for position, the Government evincing an attitude of comparative compromise, inasmuch as it enjoys but a slight majority over all.

When the committees, standing and special, get down to work, there will be very few members of the House of Commons who are not engaged on one or other of them. In addition to the usual committees of the House, there has been appointed a committee of 19, composed of four Conservatives, five Progressives, and 10 Liberals, to work out the schedules of redistribution for presentation to the House. This committee has for its guidance merely the declaration of the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, setting forth the number of seats which each province will have under the new census. In addition, however, the Commons has threshed out the question of the application of the alternative vote and of proportional representation, and the result of these discussions may have some effect upon the committee's deliberations.

Resolutions on both subjects were moved by W. C. Good of Brant (Progressive). The first resolution was declared carried without division and without debate. There was, however, a lengthy discussion upon proportional representation, which was defeated by a majority of 18. Twenty-one Liberals including the Prime Minister and the following Cabinet members: W. W. Fielding, Ernest LaPointe, W. R. Motherwell, J. A. Robb, Charles Stewart, and James Murdock, voted for the resolution. Fifty-four Liberals voted against it, and the Conservatives, with the exception of C. MacLean of York, J. J. Thurston of Victoria-Haliburton, and W. C. Reed of Frontenac, recorded themselves as opposed to it.

The fact that the Progressives and Independents, however, are unanimous for the application of the policy to federal elections creates some speculation as to whether the special committee on redistribution will be able to present to Parliament a unanimous report or not. Mr. King approves of proportional representation, as do several of his prominent ministers, but the majority of his party are against it.

The official Opposition leader, Arthur Meighen, opposes it as conducive to a multiplication of groups, of a carnival of favor-begging in Parliament, and as destructive of responsible government, continuity of policy, and strength and efficiency of administration.

The chief bone of contention during the session so far has been the long-vexed question of civil service reform. After a two-day debate upon a motion of Capt. Power of West Quebec, calling for the abolition of the Civil Service Commission and the revival of the Civil Service Act of 1908, the Government succeeded in passing through the House a compromise in the shape of a resolution by G. J. Hughes of King's, Prince Edward Island, calling for the appointment of a special committee to hear the evidence of deputy ministers and of the commission itself with regard to its working. The Liberals voted soldly for the committee, 93 strong, and with 16 paired. With them there voted eight Progressives.

It is not to be taken for granted, however, that the support which the Liberals secured outside of their own party were in favor of a return to patronage. The bulk of the Progressives and all of the Conservatives present voted even against the appointment of a committee on the subject. Those Progressives and Independents who voted for a committee did so with a desire to secure a true knowledge of the state of affairs as represented by Government members. The vote stood 90 to 72 in favor of the committee idea, or a majority of 18.

A special committee on agricultural conditions has been appointed, but it is more than probable that it will be succeeded by a royal commission, as proposed by John Millar of Qu'Appelle.

GIRL OFFICE WORKERS SCARCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A decided scarcity of girl office workers in New York City is reported by John Sullivan, director of the Industrial Bureau of the Department of Public Welfare. Mr. Sullivan says that the demand for stenographers and girl clerks in offices and factories far exceeds the supply.

DRUGGISTS ASK NARCOTIC QUIZ

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A thorough investigation of the narcotic situation in this country by the Federal Government is demanded by the American Pharmaceutical Association in resolutions just made public.

Oldsmobile A PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

5 Passenger Brougham $1375

Now—the Completely Equipped Closed Car at a Low Price

Here's what you have been waiting for in a closed car—all-steel paneled body, complete equipment for a cross-country trip on a minute's notice, and a chassis that has piled up official records for all around dependability.

When you buy a closed car you don't want to have to take it to an accessory store and spend money for a heater, windshield wiper, transmission lock, etc.

This completely equipped Brougham leaves no extras to be bought later.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

OLDSMOBILE

Mail This Coupon

for illustrated booklet describing the Brougham in detail

Olds Motor Works, Lansing, Michigan.
You may send me your illustrated Brougham booklet.
Name.........
Address.........

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

EDUCATION RULED BY POLITICS DECLARED TO MENACE SCHOOLS

In 28 States County Superintendents Are Still Elected by "Machine," Not Ability—Many Forced to Retire

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 26 (Stag Correspondence)—Let other groups discuss the political changes in Congress because of the last elections; the department of rural education of the National Education Association is concerned with the débâcle in which county superintendents of instruction were mowed down right and left.

In 28 states, county superintendents are still elected by politics, not by ability. In the last election hundreds of superintendents who had been in office for several years and who had carried through campaigns for new schools or improved equipment which cost the taxpayers money paid the price by retirement to private life.

The reason lies in marketing, say leading representatives of the department of rural education. The farmers were unable to get the prices for their produce which the cost of production merited and therefore they cut down on school expenditures and cut out those who wanted to carry on ambitious programs of education. For this reason this year's meeting of the department of rural education in Cleveland from Feb. 26 to March 2 will spotlight county superintendents and at the big evening meeting in connection with the department of superintendence of the National Education Association on Feb. 27 the rural department will have for its speaker, Aaron Sapiro of New York, national attorney for farmers' co-operative associations. Mr. Sapiro's topic will be the Economic Background in Rural Education.

Methods to Be Changed

The meeting inaugurates a big drive for a change in legislation controlling the election of county superintendents and for a change in the attitude of the professional people themselves. Most large cities now elect a board, the average membership being seven men and women, who in turn employ the superintendents of education. It is hoped to extend this system to the rural schools.

The department comes to this meeting in better condition than ever before. It is publishing its own magazine, the Journal of Rural Education, and it is prepared to take an active stand on the great problems in its own field which so vitally affect the entire educational situation. Four years ago the department was made over from the department of agriculture education, which was concerned mainly with the vocational aspects of the question.

Now it is concerned with the elimination of child labor on the farms, with better schools for the Negro children, with consolidated schools, the democratization of the rural school so that it fills its place in the general plan of democracy, and with the establishment of rural high schools.

New Problem of Consolidation

"One of the most serious problems facing rural educators is consolidation," said Miss Mabel Carney of Columbia University and secretary of the department of rural education, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. She added:

We must be sure that we consolidate on the right basis. There are now 12,000 consolidated schools in the United States. We must see that they are standardized, for if they have not the right kind of teachers and the right type of instruction they are no better than the one-room schools, which they are supposed to supersede.

Thirty-eight per cent of all school children in the United States are in one and two-teacher rural schools. For these 8,000,000 children the per capita expenditure for educational purposes is $24 annually while for city children the same figure is $40. For them also the annual school term averages 38 days shorter, which means, in the large, that country children have an actual elementary school period of only six years whereas urban children under better teachers and better conditions have eight years.

Rural Problems

But this is not all. Even the meager terms supported for rural children are but poorly conducted and less well attended. Country children lose 28 per cent of the seven months' school term provided for them. Urban children lose a much smaller part, only 21 per cent of the nine months' term provided in cities.

So great is this handicap that illiteracy is twice as bad in rural areas as in urban districts, and child labor among rural children three times as frequent as among urban children. Because of the heavy toll of manual labor upon the young people of the farms, high school advantages for rural youth have been sadly neglected and are estimated to be but one-sixth as generous as those provided for urban youth.

Most serious of all is the teaching situation in rural schools. "As is the teacher so is the school." Viewed from this angle but little can be expected of the rural school. Just half the rural teachers of the United States, or 150,000, have never completed a four-year high school course. Ten per cent, or 30,000, have finished only the eighth grade. Only 2 per cent are normal school graduates, and 15,000, chiefly in Negro rural schools, are not more than sixth grade product.

Menace of Politics

Contributing still further to the menace of this situation is the scarcity and inefficiency of rural school supervision. Only 12 states provide professionally-prepared supervisors for rural schools, while the whole problem is still further complicated in 28 of our 48 states through the political election of county superintendents on a basis of partisan politics.

On its program the department of rural education has provided for the study of these problems. The sessions will begin next Tuesday afternoon, with a discussion of the facts and future of the county superintendency. Miss Minnie J. Nielson, State Superintendent of North Dakota, will introduce the subject, which will be followed by a discussion of the report of the National Education Association Committee on County Superintendents' Problems, as presented in detail by Lee L. Driver of Pennsylvania. Supt. C. G. Cooper of Baltimore County, Maryland, will discuss the practical working of the county unit, and Miss Charl O. Williams, former president of the American Education Association, will conclude the session with an analysis of the next step in professionalizing the office of county superintendent.

Section Meetings

Wednesday afternoon, March 1, will be devoted to section meetings. On Thursday morning the department of rural education will meet in joint session with the county superintendents section of the department of superintendence. "Rural School Administration and the County Unit" will be the topic, and the speakers will be T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education for Louisiana; Benjamin J. Burris, State Superintendent of Indiana; Miss May Trumper, State Superintendent of Montant; C. L. Coon, superintendent of schools in Wilson County, North Carolina; and M. S. Pittman of the Normal College of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Thursday afternoon will be given over to the consolidation of rural schools with papers by Charles A. Lory, president of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col.; Macy Campbell, State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Ia.; and Leslie B. Sipple, State Normal School, Aberdeen, S. D. John M. Foote, state rural agent, Baton Rouge, La., will report for the committee on comparative instruction in one-teacher and consolidated schools and the general discussion will be directed by Hilda M. Hughes, County Superintendent of Schools, La Grange, Ind.

In addition to the formal program a special dinner for county superintendents and rural school specialists is being planned for Thursday evening, March 1, and an exhibit on consolidation and rural school improvement is also being arranged.

EDUCATORS HEAR TIGERT PLEA FOR CABINET MERGER

(Continued from Page 1)

promise," said one prominent official.

On the other hand the fact that the compromise has not the elements of permanent success is recognized even by its own ardent advocates. Such a strong supporter as John A. H. Keith, president of the Indiana Normal School, Indiana, Pa., says "It is wise to accept the Department of Education and Welfare as the first step toward a separate department of education."

The fact that commerce and labor started as one federal department and eventually were split is pointed to by many men as indicating the inevitable outcome of the proposed arrangement.

G. H. Reavis of the University of Pittsburgh stated the case as it is seen by many of the former supporters of a separate department of education who have been won over to the proposed alliance. He said:

I would prefer a department of education but it seems better to take education and welfare than nothing at all. It will only be the course of time when the two will be separated. One President of the United States would appoint the first head of such a department. The next President to appoint a head would not be party to any agreement which might be made now. Until we have at the head of such a department a man who will always make his program an educational program the school people will consider the problem unsolved.

Present Situation Better

But there are still many bitter-enders upon whose opposition the compromisers must count. Among these is Frank Cody, superintendent of schools of Detroit, Mich., and a member of the executive committee of the department of superintendence. "I would rather have the bureau of education remain as at present than to have a federal department of education and welfare," said Mr. Cody. "There are no safeguards which could safeguard education under such conditions. I believe that education is a big enough thing to have a department and a special label of its own."

Another out and out opponent of any alliance of education and welfare in a federal department is Miss Olive M. Jones of New York City, member of the Board of Trustees of the National Education Association. In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor Miss Jones said:

I am absolutely opposed to any combination of education with anything else. Education includes all. The right type of educator would see other fields, because you cannot teach children without learning their various needs. But no one in any other field has a vision big enough or an experience broad enough to see education. We have been 40 years getting this question before the public to the point where it is now. If we throw it over now it means that we undo all the political education which we have done, destroy the foundation already laid and have nothing on which to build for the future. If the public doesn't want the federal Department of Education now, let us submit to it as any good American in the minority always submits. But don't let us throw down our ideals.

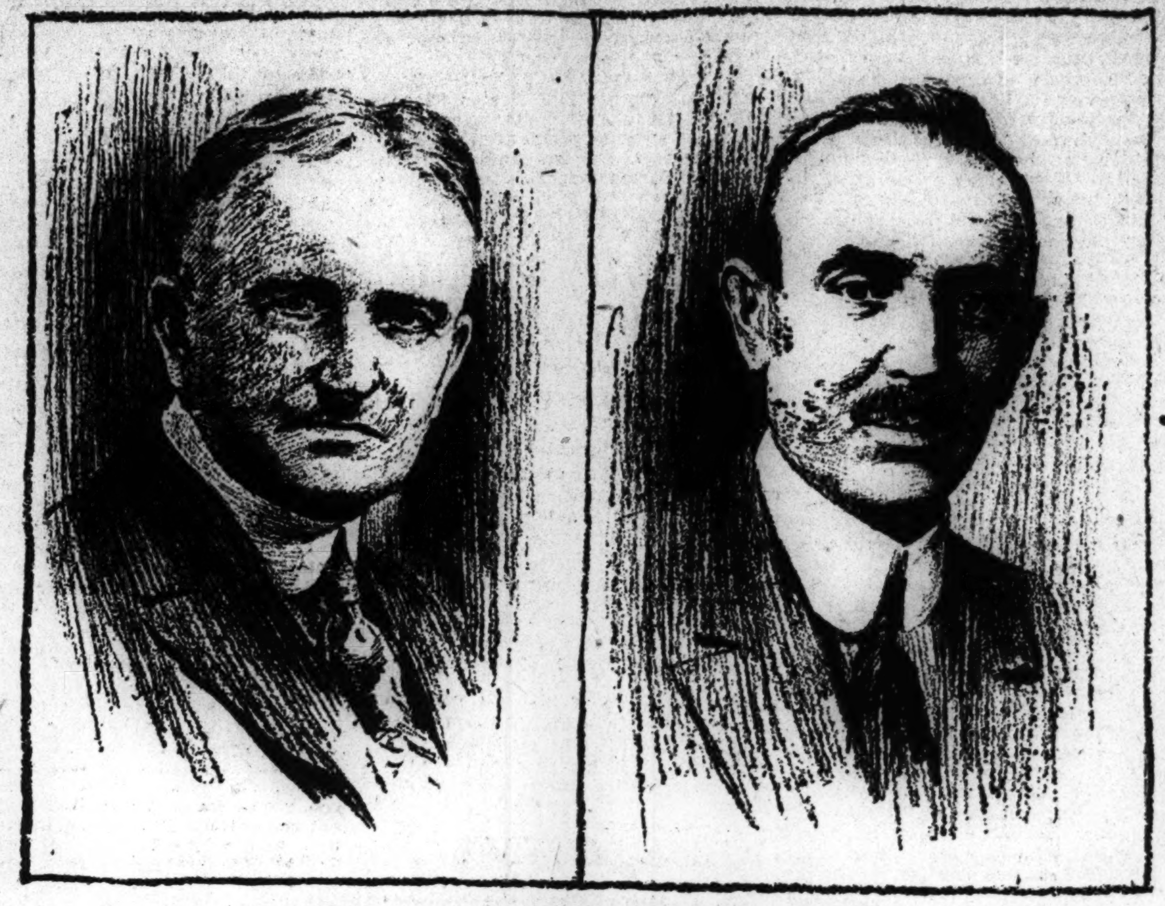
I hate to have education combined with anything that savors of charity. There should be nothing in its administration that puts it into the public mind ever so slightly that public education is for poor folks. That contravenes the whole purpose of public education, which is the education of citizens to preserve our own democratic form of government. If we once establish the belief, however, erroneous, that because it is at public expense public education is for poor folks, then we turn over the education of those better-off persons to private institutions which shape their opinions in a way that may or may not be American.

The first of the 99 meetings of the department of superintendence and allied organizations, which are to take place here between today and Thursday was called to order this morning by John H. Beveridge of Omaha, Neb., president of the department. Mr. Beveridge had just declared for The Christian Science Monitor his stand in favor of a straight out department of education and had outlined as the most important discussions of the present convention training for citizenship, finance and establishment of standards of training and experience for the superintendents.

Messages were sent today to Frederick H. Gillette (R.), Speaker of the House, and Frank M. Mondell, Republican floor leader, urging the passage of the District of Columbia school bill.

The speakers this morning were R. G. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland schools, who made the address of welcome; A. E. Winship of Boston, Mass., editor of the Journal of Education, who commented on the increase of buildings, the decrease in the cost, the upholding of teachers' salaries and the satisfactory status of pension legislation; John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, who talked on the administration of education from the point of view of the interest of the child and the State, and Alvin M. Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, who discussed the necessity of training the child for citizenship.

This afternoon there was an executive session of the department and tonight there is to be an open meeting with speeches by William B. Owen, president of the National Education Association; Henry Turner Bailey of Cleveland; Marion L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, and Newton D. Baker of Cleveland.



Speakers at the Cleveland Educational Convention

J. M. Gwinn, at the Left, Is From New Orleans, La. He Is President of the National Council of Education. C. G. Sargent, on the Right, Is Head of the Department of Rural Education. His Home Is in Ft. Collins, Colo.

PROBLEM TO FIND FUTURE TEACHERS

Dean at School of Education Says Instructors Must Have Adequate Preparation

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—"Education has become a big job, in which there is a tremendous need, not only for teachers, but for administrative officials," said John W. Withers, dean of the School of Education of New York University, in outlining for The Christian Science Monitor the aims and purposes of the National Society of College Teachers of Education, of which he is president.

"Our meetings next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday have a definite objective and a unified program," said Dr. Withers. "We shall discuss first the policy and organization of schools of education as seen by those in the universities, the state teachers' colleges and the city teachers' colleges. Then we shall proceed to a discussion of the determination of objectives in the professional education of teachers and we shall conclude with a session on professional education and research in university schools of education."

Suitable Prospective Teachers

One of the great problems facing the administrative officials is the finding of suitable individuals to train for teachers, said Dr. Withers, and he described the survey of Pennsylvania in which he is now participating and which has revealed the fact that that State has some 45,000 teachers for its 1,800,000 school children. Up to 1919 5000 of these teachers had had no more than elementary training and over 50 per cent had had no more than a high school education.

"What is true of Pennsylvania is true of other states as well," declared Dr. Withers. "The new Pennsylvania program aims to bring the standard by 1927 to a point where every teacher will have had at least a high school education plus two years in college or normal school.

"The annual turnover of teachers in Pennsylvania is now between 6000 and 7000, without considering the normal growth of the schools, which should require an additional 1000 teachers each year. It is therefore the problem of the administrator to encourage a sufficient number of prospective teachers to undertake the training and to see that training and the professional standards are bettered so that the annual turnover will be decreased."

Curriculum Reformation

The importance of a curriculum reformation was urged by Dr. Withers, a new curriculum which would include sufficient cultural training so that the teacher will have a grasp of fundamentals, and will understand how to apply the content of that knowledge to the advantage of all the citizens.

"In this we have emphasized our differences between nations," said Dr. Withers. "In France, in Germany, in England, in the United States mathematics is taught by an unvarying set of fundamentals. So it is with natural sciences. The curriculum does not produce differences. But in the habits of thinking, superinduced by cultural training, we have determined those opposing perspectives, which are woven into the warp and woof of character. These are the important differences for us to study; these are the qualities which educators should be watching.

Among the speakers who will discuss these problems before the College Teachers of Education are Prof. W. C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University; Prof. W. W. Charters of the Carnegie Institute of Technology; Prof. R. B. Buckingham of the College of Education, Ohio State University; Prof. William P. Burris, Teachers' College, University of Cincinnati; Prof. Arthur J. Jones of the School of Education, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. E. George Payne of New York University; Prof. W. C. Reavis of the School of Education, Chicago University; Prof. W. H. Kilpatrick of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

TRAINED TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Prof. Bagely Says Inexperienced Instructors Are Menace to Education

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—Nearly one-third of the teachers of the United States went to school last summer. Data as to what they studied, how much their courses cost, what proportion of the cost was paid by the schools from which they came and what proportion by the teachers themselves, are being presented to the National Council of Education in session here this week by Prof. W. C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Professor Bagley also spoke on the problems of teacher training this morning before the City Training School Section, another of the groups allied with the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which is meeting here this week.

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Professor Bagley summed up the conclusions of his experience in preparing the report as follows:

The most important fact about it is that it proves that there is being developed in the teacher profession an ideal of continuous growth. Twenty years ago we were just beginning summer sessions for teachers. Ten years ago we had no more than made an appreciable start. Practically all of the growth has been evidenced in the last five years.

The majority of our teachers are still under-trained, chiefly in the rural and village schools. In New York State, for example, practically all of the elementary school teachers in the cities have had at least the equivalent of normal school training or two years' work beyond the high school. In the rural schools less than 5 per cent of the teachers have reached this standard. The average tenure of office for teachers in the city schools throughout the country is nine to ten years. In the rural schools the average tenure of office is two to three years. Therefore there is continually a group of under-trained, inexperienced teachers in the rural schools, constituting the most serious problem in American education today.

Significant of the movement which is sweeping the country for higher standards for elementary teachers is the fact that in the last five years 25 or 30 states have changed their normal schools into teachers' colleges. Another change which must be effected in order to bring up the standards of teachers is an increase in salaries. Teachers will not go into the rural schools with the present low rate of salaries.

RADIATOR ADVANCES PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The American Radiator Company announces a price advance of 2½ per cent on radiators and boilers.

CLEVELAND GREETS COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Administrative Teachers Meet in Semiannual Session to Outline Work

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—Breakfast conferences tomorrow and on Wednesday and Thursday at the Hotel Cleveland will bring together one of the most interesting groups meeting in connection with the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The National Council of Administrative Women in Education, which is to have the conferences, was organized in Oakland, Cal, during the 1915 convention of the National Education Association. Its objects as defined at that time are, "the unification of the activities of all school women holding administrative positions, and co-operation with other organizations in the investigation and solution of educational problems."

The council meets twice a year, once in the summer in connection with the general meeting of the National Education Association and again for a business conference and the hearing of reports in connection with the sessions of the Department of Superintendence.

The membership of the Council is drawn from all over the country, the term "administrative women" including women holding positions in schools or school systems as follows: Superintendents of schools—state, city and county; assistant, deputy or district superintendents; principals, presidents, or administrative heads; assistants to principals of high schools; deans of colleges, normal, and secondary schools; heads of departments in college, normal, and secondary schools; administrative heads of special branches—art, music, household arts, physical education, library, etc.; and supervisors of departments, or divisions of school systems, as of kindergartens, primary or elementary grades, or of rural schools.

The National Council has a number of state branches which have conventions in connection with state and sectional groups of other kinds, and it also has local branches in a number of cities, including Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, and Kenosha, Wis.

There are four lines in which the organization is especially interested, recruiting teachers, equal representation by men and women, provision of adequate living conditions for teachers and equal recognition of equally qualified teachers, not only by professional and social means but by equal compensation. Other lines to which the attention of the organization is being directed, according to its president, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford of Wilmington, Del., are "the no-more-war movement and advancement in teacher training."

MONTHLY RAIL REPORT WANTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The Senate today adopted a resolution offered by Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to report to Congress monthly on the condition of railroad equipment, and also to ask for information in regard to the number of persons injured as a result of faulty equipment and what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done to require the railroads to put their equipment in order.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS SET HIGH STANDARD AT CONVENTION

Diligent Training Recommended to Fit Executives for Positions of Leadership in Communities

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (Staff Correspondence)—In executive session this afternoon the department of superintendence of the National Education Association heard a report on the present status of the superintendent, with recommendations for future standards of training and experience. The report was made by C. E. Chadsey of the University of Illinois, and the recommendations were summarized by N. L. Englehart of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Because of the leadership, initiative, and administrative ability required of a superintendent the following standards were recommended for his training:

Because the superintendent is a professional leader, his preparation should be superior to that of his subordinates.

The scope of the superintendent's work is so wide that his professional training should be based upon a four-year college education.

Professional leadership of the superintendent makes it necessary that there be included in his education strong fundamental courses in psychology and philosophy.

Community leadership of the superintendent makes a comprehensive study of sociology and economics an important factor in an ideal preparation.

The technical nature of the superintendent's task makes it of primary importance that he have at least two years of professional training covering the three fields of business administration, supervision of instruction, and educational administration.

Experience as an elementary teacher and principal will be found the most valuable single experience as preparation for the superintendency. The reason for this is that in any system elementary schools predominate.

Experience as teacher and principal of a secondary school will be of great value in interpreting the problems of secondary education. It may also serve as a medium for interpreting those of elementary education.

Superintendents who are chosen for the larger cities should have had successful experience in smaller cities.

A series of brief speeches on various phases of administration followed: Frederick H. Bair of Colorado Springs, Col., called attention to the fact that in 50 years the number of children in the public schools of the United States has increased from 6,800,000 to 20,800,000. Improvement in condition according to Mr. Bair, depends upon the following:

The first factor is personal: we should develop a more profound personal culture among superintendents and principals; the second is professional: we should set up standards of preparation and performance, we should give an edge to them by rewarding growth financially, and we should develop a free and full expression and participation in procedure by teachers; the third is public: we should, by frank and persistent publicity, educate the supporters of the school to demand and pay for growth in the teaching personnel.

E. C. Hartwell told how the standards of teachers are being improved in the Buffalo, N. Y., schools through improving the quality of supervision, the establishment of a group of nine classroom teachers to go as demonstrators to the various schools, stimulating extension work by the teachers in colleges and professional schools and seeing that the new teachers are properly started on their work in the school system.

Frank Cody of Detroit, Mich., spoke on Boy Scouts; Theodore Saam of Council Bluffs, Ia., on the Outdoor Gymnasium; Randall J. Condon of Cincinnati, O., on Janitors; Peter A. Mortenson of Chicago, Ill., on Crippled Children; Thomas R. Cole of Seattle, Wash., on What I Most Desire in My Assistant Superintendent.

One of Portland's Finest Eating Establishments
Lo Cafeteria
Sixth and Alder Sts., Portland, Ore.

JULIUS R. BLACK
ACCOUNTANT
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Service rendered in any part of the American or foreign field.
Investigations, appraisals and reports on Invested Capital and Operations of engineering, industrial and mercantile enterprises, including tax service.
Cable Address "Blacct." Codes, Western Union, Liebers, ABC-5th.
CONCORD BLDG., PORTLAND, ORE.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes in Portland
TWO STORES
Fifth at Alder—366 Wash. at W. Park
Coats for Women at 366 Wash.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK
PORTLAND OREGON
Capital $2,000,000.00
Resources $21,000,000.00
A National Bank with a Savings Department

A Store with Principles
"Different Service
BETTER HATS
BETTER STYLES
for less money."
Proctor's Millinery
331 Washington at Broadway
Portland, Ore.

for Women of Discriminating taste
Mandleberg Coats
Tweed-O-Wool
Suits, Coats
Jackets
BEN SELLING Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

TRANSPARENT BOOK MARKERS
also steel clip markers
"Everything for the office"
Kilham Stationery & Printing Co.
5th and Oak Portland, Oregon

"GOOD SENSE SHOES"
THE KNIGHT SHOE
Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.
KNIGHT SHOE CO., INC.
342 Morrison, near Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

IN BUYING A DIAMOND
the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at
JAEGER BROS.
JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS
131-133 Sixth Street
Oregonian Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Approaching Spring announces the arrival of new pull-over sweaters.
There's oriental color and natural camel's hair, besides all the staple shades in these smart models. Some gain distinction by adopting the jacquette style. Many are priced as low as 5.95.
H. Liebes & Co.
Portland Established 1864 Oregon

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, ORE.
New Spring Wash Cottons
Are Here for Your Selection in Generous Assortments
New Dress Linens at $1.25 Yd.
36-inch colored Dress Linens in all wanted colors—guaranteed fast colors.
Dress Ginghams at 25c Yd.
27-inch best standard Dress Ginghams in plain colors, check, plaid and stripe styles.
New Dress Voiles at 50c Yd.
38-inch Dress Voiles in attractive dark styles in an extensive variety.
New Serpentine Crepes at 35c Yd.
The popular Serpentine Crepes especially appropriate for kimonos. All styles and colors now showing.
New Everfast Suitings at 50c Yd.
36-inch Everfast Suitings in all wanted plain colors—a material of absolutely fast color.

PRIVATE BANK RESTRICTIONS PROPOSED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Legislative Committee Recommends Measure to Prevent Operations After Manner of Bucket Shops

Drastic legislation to remedy conditions in Massachusetts under which small private banks, licensed by the Commonwealth to receive deposits of money for safe-keeping and transmission, are being operated after the manner of illegal bucket shops is urged in the report of the special Commission on Banking Laws filed today with the General Court.

The investigations of the commission, the report says, reveal that these institutions have made their chief business that of gambling in foreign exchange and have fostered speculation among the foreign-born. It has also been discovered that the existing statutes leave a loophole which permits these houses to operate outside of the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth and its supervision.

Evidence has been received, the commission reports, that one or more of the former associates of Charles Ponzi, alleged international coupon speculator, are now engaged in this type of business and are outside the reach of the law designed to control them. The reports cites the Universal Exchange, "banking and brokerage" concerns operated by former officials of closed Boston trust companies, the Lowell Exchange Corporation and G. S. Duarte & Co.

Points to 69 Failures

The special commission was authorized by the Legislature of 1922 to investigate the need of revision of savings bank investment laws and laws governing foreign and private banking corporations. The first task was found to be largely technical in character, and the latter developed that "the foreign exchange transactions of these banks are extensive throughout the State, and that through them large sums of money are being applied to the buying and selling on margins, by contract or by cash, of foreign currencies.

Going into the history of these private banks the commission points out that between 1907 and 1921 they received $139,488,327 for transmission to foreign countries and the total for 1921 was $15,216,116. To remedy the situation, therefore, the commission reports legislation prohibiting any person, partnership, corporation, or association from carrying on the business of transmitting money abroad in sums averaging less than $500, except "duly incorporated banks, express companies having contracts with railroad or steamship companies or doing an international express business, or transatlantic steamship companies or telegraph companies, or those persons who shall furnish a bond in the sum of $100,000 to the State Treasurer."

Pointing to 69 failures among private bankers during the past two years, and emphasizing that most of the licensees combined this pursuit with callings ranging from groceries to real estate, the report says:

The committee feels strongly, and its opinion is unanimous that the enactment of this legislation is of the utmost urgency to remedy the present situation, which if allowed to continue, cannot result otherwise than in deplorable losses to a class of people upon whom these losses, however small they may appear in the individual average, mean ruin.

Savings Bank Changes Proposed

With respect to revision of savings bank investment laws, the commission finds no demand for a general revision but does propose several changes. The commission recommends an increase in the limit of the amount of investment in bonds of telephone companies and change in the test of legality of investment in street railway companies so that it will be measured by the earnings rather than by the payment of dividends.

The commission rejected several proposals made to it, including one that savings banks be allowed to invest 70 per cent of their assets in real estate mortgages. On this point, which has been actively agitated during the housing shortage, the commission says:

The period at the close of the Civil War, when real estate values were greatly inflated, found investments in mortgages by Massachusetts savings banks at a high peak, which ended with a panic in these banks about 10 years after the close of the war, and brought disaster and ruin to many in its wake. Another war has brought an inflation in real estate values, and while not predicting any such situation as that which developed in 1876, the committee feels that this is not time to favor a change in the laws which would permit and possibly encourage savings banks to jeopardize the security of their position.

Split mortgages are also rejected as investments by the majority of the commission, and the commission fails to favor investment in railroad equipment bonds, mainly on account of the past history of investment in railroad securities. The commission also refuses to broaden the investment laws to include bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

BOSTON RECORDS VEHICLE TRAFFIC

Arlington and Boylston Corner Is Second Busiest

Vehicle traffic is heavier at the corner of Arlington and Boylston streets than it is at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, contrary to a general belief, according to an actual count made by the Minute Men of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for Thomas F. Goode, deputy superintendent of police. The heaviest traffic of all three points where the count was taken was at Tremont and Boylston streets.

The count was taken especially for the use of the Boston police, in connection with the problem of handling traffic and the hope of the police department of establishing tower traffic lights in Boston, similar to those now in use in New York City. Total vehicles of all kinds passing Tremont and Boylston streets during the full day the count was made numbered 14,039 while the number at Arlington and Boylston streets was 12,534, and at Washington and Summer streets, 7288.

Details show the traffic at Tremont and Boylston streets to have been divided as follows: 9602 passenger automobiles, 3971 automobile trucks and 466 horse-drawn vehicles. At Arlington and Boylston streets there were 8952 passenger automobiles, 2415 trucks, 264 horse-drawn vehicles and 903 street cars. At Summer and Washington streets there were 4295 passenger automobiles, 2457 trucks and 536 horse-drawn vehicles.

This is the first official count to be made of moving traffic in the city of Boston, and followed a Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the City Club Jan. 29, at which Deputy Superintendent Goode spoke and outlined his desire for such a count. The business men who are members of the Chamber of Commerce volunteered to perform the work and save weakening the city's police force, such as would have been necessary had policemen taken the count. The work was under the direction of the Joint Committee on Street Traffic Conditions in Boston, each man working two hours before being relieved.

Deputy Superintendent Goode has been making a detailed study of traffic conditions in Boston, with a view of relieving the pressure at congested points, and reports considerable progress along that line.

UNITED STATES RADIATOR GAINS

DETROIT, Feb. 26—For the year ended Jan. 31, 1923, net earnings of the United States Radiator Corporation were $1,208,582 after taxes and all charges, compared with $436,607 the previous year.

BOWER'S
Quality Shoe Repairing
Our standard is Quality right, Workmanship right, Price right—and full satisfaction
816 Union St. SEATTLE Main 6315

D. W. McNAUGHTON COAL CO.
HIGH GRADE FUEL
Second Ave. S. and Charles St. Eliot 3212
SEATTLE

CHURCHES TO HOLD ANTI-WAR MEETINGS

Gatherings in Boston and Other Cities Will Be to Organize World Against War

Next Monday in Park Street Church and in Symphony Hall three meetings are to be held under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Church Peace Union, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the World Peace Foundation of Boston for the purpose of bringing about more effective co-operation in organizing the world against future wars.

The Monday meetings are the first in a series of more than 2000 such conferences which are being arranged for in all parts of the United States in a systematic campaign to make war upon war.

The Massachusetts Federation of Churches is arranging for the Boston meetings, and E. Talmadge Root, the secretary, is actively directing the work. At 10:30 o'clock Monday morning in Park Street Church the ministers' meetings of all of the churches are to be combined, and the purpose of the great peace campaign explained to the clergymen and their active co-operation sought.

Prominent Speakers Expected

It is expected that at this meeting, George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, or Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, or both, will be present and address the clergymen. It is also possible that Henry Morgenthau of New York will be at the early meeting and take part in the exercises.

From 2:30 in the afternoon until 5 o'clock a meeting is to be held in the vestry of the Park Street Church where representatives of 10 other centers surrounding Boston, including Salem, Newburyport, Fall River, New Bedford and other cities, will hold a practical conference and arrange for holding corresponding meetings with the further purpose of planning for five peace meetings in centers around each of these smaller cities or 60 such meetings in all this spring.

In the evening a great world peace meeting is to be held in Symphony Hall at which it is expected that Mr. Wickersham, Professor Fisher and Mr. Morgenthau will be present and make addresses.

Other Meetings Scheduled

Other New England peace meetings under the four organizations are to be held in March and in April in Concord, N. H.; Portland, Me.; Springfield, Mass., and New Haven, Conn.

Other meetings for March and April are scheduled for New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Detroit, Minneapolis, Baltimore, Denver, Pittsburgh, Dallas, Tex.; Wichita, Kan.; Fargo, N. D.; Scranton, Pa.; New Brunswick, N. J.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Omaha, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo., and Salt Lake City.

Volunteer Cleaners
Dyeing, Altering and Pressing
Rugs Cleaned and Sized
Good Service 625 Broadway North
Capitol 0742 Seattle

Grady Portraits of Quality
Elliott 3303
RIALTO SHOP No. 212
1015 Second Ave.
Seattle

RHODE ISLAND FARMERS ADVISED

Advantages of Specialization Pointed Out by Economist

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 26 (Special)—The Rhode Island farmer must specialize to meet market conditions, develop along more advantageous lines and relinquish less advantageous lines to farmers in other parts of the country, is in substance the advice to farmers given by Prof. Henry B. Hall, economist at the State Agricultural Experimental Station here, in a bulletin on a recently completed survey. Professor Hall says:

The small dairy farm of today, unless it can in some way enlarge its herd or improve its per cow output, may very well consider transferring some of its activity to specialized crops, such as small fruits or apples, or fresh, green vegetables or go in for poultry. The experimental station is now furnishing to the farmers a daily market letter, giving the morning prices of all fresh fruits and vegetables and dairy products in the Providence market. These are genuine sales prices. In this way the local grower is kept in constant and immediate touch with his best market and so is in a position to bring his products to that market when they are most needed.

Professor Hall says there is a constant tendency to ignore the Providence market, which is the best market, for markets closer at hand, but with good roads available now this fault should be corrected. The farmer must learn, he adds, to sort and pack goods to bring commanding prices, as there is always a market for No. 1 or fancy commodities. Professor Hall urges a standardization of farm products and organization of the co-operating between grower and produce dealer.

TEXTILE FACT-FINDING PROJECT IS ATTACKED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (Special)—Asserting that it is the per capita production per spindle that determines labor cost and that in the per capita production per spindle the workers in the northern mills beat those of the south, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said yesterday that the proposed Rhode Island fact-finding commission "will be nothing but a junket that will cost the State $10,000 and when it returns the members will gravely announce that wages in the south are less than in the north."

Mr. McMahon said that the textile workers would advocate a fact-finding commission if it were endowed with the power to compel manufacturers to produce their books for examination and if its members were appointed not upon the basis of political affiliations but upon their reputation for fairness.

OCCIDENTAL FUEL CO.
ROY J. HUTSON, Mgr.
Clean Coal
IN SEATTLE
MELrose 0325—Phones—MELrose 4000

Danziger Fur Co. Furs of Quality
FURS Exclusively
Expert Remodeling
Moderate Prices
FUR STORAGE
807 Pine St. Between 3rd and 4th Ave.,
SEATTLE

RELIABLE
Transfer and Storage Co.
Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626—1819
SEATTLE

REAL ESTATE RENTALS
ESTABLISHED 1888
JOHN DAVIS & CO
807 SECOND AVE SEATTLE
INSURANCE MORTGAGE LOANS

TAX DISPOSITION MEASURE ARGUED

Boston Finance Board Would Have Collections Applied to Year of Issue of Bills

Why the Massachusetts Legislature should enact into law his bill providing that back taxes, when collected by the city of Boston, shall be applied to the payment of temporary loans made in anticipation of the collection of these taxes, or for the reduction of the tax rate of the current year, or both, was argued today by Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, before the legislative committee on municipal finance.

Rupert S. Carven, auditor of the city of Boston, opposed such a measure, stating that each year he and his predecessors in Boston had invariably handed over to the board of assessors the cash balances on hand at the beginning of each fiscal year, to be applied to lowering the tax limit. He insisted that he would dare go no farther than that. He said he could not estimate the amount of back taxes which would likely be collected closely enough to be applied to the reduction of the tax rate.

Not Warranted in Law

Chairman Sullivan argued that the practice obtaining in Boston of borrowing in anticipation of taxes and then applying the back taxes, when collected, to the payment of current expenses was not warranted in law. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and Auditor Carven both insisted that there was nothing illegal in this practice which the Mayor asserted had existed for more than 30 years without challenge even by the Finance Commission itself. He asked if the present activity of the commission was due to the fact that he is Mayor. Chairman Sullivan promptly disclaimed any such intention and recalled the fact that he had begun his inquiry during Mayor Peters' administration.

Chairman Sullivan said that he had introduced a similar bill last year but had failed to press it when he understood from Auditor Carven that the city would use the back taxes when collected to reduce the tax limit and pay special appropriations. He said that this had not been done, hence he is pressing the bill now.

Auditor Carven said that he believed that the City of Boston's finances are better conducted than those of any other large city in the United States. He said that he always tried to bring down the tax rate when possible and recalled the fact that he had applied $1,000,000 which had been got from income taxes and from the Boston Elevated last year to the reduction of the tax rate when he did not have to do so.

All Cash Surpluses Used

Mr. Carven argued all cash surpluses, even those of the school committee, are used each year to reckon as assets whereby the taxes may be lowered. He said that from the estimated revenue of the city, the cash surplus in hand and the back taxes which have been collected the estimate of the current year's tax rate is determined by the board of assessors.

Chairman Sullivan insisted that his bill should become law as it would compel the collectors to get in the money owed the city each year for the payment of that year's charges and that if money had to be borrowed it would reveal the failure to make the collections of the revenues.

Mr. Sullivan admitted that he was seeking to have a system of many years changed and insisted that it would bring about a clear method of conducting the city's financial operations, which he denied obtained now. He said it was a bad practice when the taxes collected from previous years could be applied to the defraying of current expenditures without being specially appropriated. He insisted that the city should borrow the money each year if it were behind in collections and then pay that loan when the taxes were collected.

Stenographic Service Co.
MISS V. S. PAGE
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Also all work associated with Stenographic Service.
559 Empire Bldg Eliot 6536
532 New York Bldg Main 3863
SEATTLE

Good Shoes
Men, Women and Children
HOYT SHOE CO.
1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY
Wholesale & Retail
MAIN 5080 SEATTLE

THE MELODY SHOP
HAROLD WEEKS
Headquarters for
Sheet Music—Phonographs—Records
Three kinds of phonographs to choose from:
BRUNSWICK—VICTOR—COLUMBIA
1402 Second Avenue, Seattle Main 2062

NO matter how trivial your Kodak problems may seem to us—we KNOW they are important to you.
"Our Kodakmen will show you how."
Ask them what you wish to know.
NORTHWESTERN PHOTO SUPPLY CO.
EASTMAN KODAK CO
1415 Fourth Avenue
SEATTLE. Main 72

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26 (Special)—Future development of the International Y. M. C. A. College and its relation to the association will be the topic of a conference here on March 2 and 3 of employed officers of the Young Men's Christian Association in 15 eastern states.

Prominent educators and business men, as well as Y. M. C. A. officers, will attend the conference and among those who are expected to speak are Col. Henry Breckenridge, president of the National Amateur Athletic Association; William M. Kingsley, vice-president of the United States Trust Company, New York; Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, Springfield; Joseph Lee, Boston, head of the playground movement in America, and Robert E. Lewis, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Cleveland, O.

RADCLIFFE HEARS PROF. PARKER

Prof. George Howard Parker of Harvard University delivered the second of a series of lectures for the benefit of the Radcliffe College endowment fund at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, this afternoon. His subject was "Human Inheritances from a Biological Standpoint," and was illustrated with many lantern slides. Dr. Marian Irwin, a niece of Miss Agnes Irwin, first dean of Radcliffe, presided and introduced the speaker.

CANADIAN EXHIBITS TRAIN

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 18—Plans are being rapidly completed in connection with the proposed Canadian train to contain exhibits of the products of Canada. After the completion of the tour of France, which will embrace all the principal centers, a stationary exhibit will be put in one of the large buildings in France. One proposal is to erect a large diorama giving a bird's-eye view of Canada, at the stationary exhibition.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM

Emerson-Brantingham Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net loss of $2,445,786 after taxes, charges, depreciation, and other items, compared with $3,308,726 in 1921.

RUGGLE'S STATIONERY CO.
814 First Avenue, Seattle
Office Supplies
Phone Main 6167

Richardson's
STONE SPECIALISTS
Makers of Fine Jewelry
1222 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASH.

The Gray Shoppe
216 Pine Street
DRESSES, BLOUSES, COATS, SUITS, SWEATERS, SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
Call Eliot 2590 SEATTLE

SUTER'S for DIAMONDS
Fine sterling silverware. Ladies' reliable wrist watches and all reliable lines of men's American and Swiss Watches.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE
L. W. SUTER
JEWELER & SILVERSMITH
1115 SECOND AVE., SEATTLE

Famous from Coast to Coast for
Quality Clothes
Men's and Boys' Wear
Cheasty's
Second Ave. at Seneca St., Seattle

GREAT NORTHWEST PROSPERS IN 40 YEARS' RAPID GROWTH

Section Realizes $500,000,000 New Wealth From Farm Products Annually and $400,000,000 From Lumber

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Standing timber in the northwest from which can be cut sufficient lumber to rebuild thrice over all the wooden frame structures in the United States is rapidly drawing to this section lumbermen of established reputation with great capital and efficient machinery from those once wooded districts of the nation in which the forests are now all but depleted.

This is one of the pictures of prosperity in the northwest and of the section's promise of development contained in a booklet about to be issued in the $1,000,000 campaign planned by transcontinental railways in conjunction with the chambers of commerce of Seattle and other cities hereabouts to advertise the northwest.

Some of the outstanding facts presented in the book under these various heads are:

The "Empire of the Pacific Northwest" has been built in 40 years. It now has a population of 3,500,000 of sturdy, pioneer stock, its people having increased eight times as fast as those of the rest of the country.

Crop Failures Unknown

It produces $500,000,000 new wealth from farm products annually and more than $400,000,000 worth of lumber a year from forests containing nearly one-half of the standing timber in the United States. Agricultural interests have claimed 45 per cent of the population. Crop failures are practically unknown and dairying and poultry raising are expanding rapidly. In the lumber industry there are 800 sawmills and 300 logging camps, employing 150,000 persons. One new concern is building a modern city to house 20,000 employees.

Five transcontinental railroads, with thousands of miles of tidewater and inland waterways, 12 steamship lines to ports of the Gulf and the Atlantic and a score of lines to the Orient, Europe and the countries of the world operate out of Seattle and Pacific Northwest ports.

$50,000,000 Apple Crop

In Washington, Oregon and Idaho is grown half of the country's commercial apple crop which is worth $50,000,000 a year and with the other fruit yields constitutes a $100,000,000 industry. In 10 years the value of imports and exports at Seattle has increased 10 times, and Portland has a similar record. Seattle has 60 piers, seven of which, including two of the largest in the world, are owned and operated by a separate municipal corporation known as the Port of Seattle.

Principal manufactured articles in the northwest are: lumber, shingles, paper, furniture, flour mill and grist mill products, slaughter house products, canned or preserved fruits, meats, fish, foundry and machine shop products, butter, cheese, condensed milk, clay products, cement, steel, wire and woolen goods.

To the scenic grandeur of the northwest a fraction of the booklet is devoted. Attention is called to several snow-capped peaks, to picturesque lakes, leaping waterfalls, rugged cañons and all the striking natural beauty with which this section has been abundantly endowed. The final invitation is to the lovers of freedom to take advantage of this "larger place in which to live."

ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION

LONDON, Feb. 21—Argentina is getting Italian immigration, which has been diverted by the American immigration laws. Three steamers recently brought 5000 to Buenos Aires.

Supply Laundry Co.
FAMILY WORK OUR SPECIALTY
1265 Republican Street
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Capitol 300

Correct Apparel for Women
AUTHENTIC modes for Spring and Southern Resort wear are arriving daily at the Carman Shop.
CARMAN
Second Ave. and Spring St., Seattle

MARKET
GROCERIES and PRODUCE
FRESH and Smoked MEATS
CLAUDE BEAN and STEVENS MEAT MARKET
216 Marion Main 2136
SEATTLE

Careful Security Buyers will recognize the many advantages of the
First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Bond and Mortgage Company
These are secured by first mortgages on Seattle improved real esate and yield 7½ per cent interest, payable semi-annually.
Denominations $50 to $1000—Maturities one year to five years.
Backed by the reputation of this long-established, conservative investment house.
Let us send you our folder telling details about this issue.
Northern Bond and Mortgage Company
Central Building Seattle, Wash.

Fraser-Paterson Co.
SEATTLE, WASH.
JACK TAR TOGS FOR GIRLS
Dresses that conform with the FRASER-PATERSON CO.'S standard of dependable merchandise.
Girls' Section, Third Floor

Box Springs and Hair Mattresses
built to order in our own workroom, provide the ideally comfortable sleeping equipment. We build them to fit any style or size of wood or metal bed. Samples are displayed on the Fourth Floor.
FREDERICK & NELSON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Helen Igoe
Shop for Women
Now Displaying Early Spring Modes in
WRAPS, COATS, GOWNS, SPORT APPAREL
Clothes of Distinction and Individuality
1522 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE

Violet Tatum
Hats
FOR EVERY NEED
and NOW
GOWNS—WRAPS—SPORT TOGS
SILVERSTONE BLDG. WESTLAKE AT PINE, SEATTLE

THIS BANK FROM ITS BEGINNING HAS CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED THE POLICY OF CONSERVATIVE, PROGRESSIVE BANKING.
IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN IMBUED WITH THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION AND SERVICE. APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES HAS MADE FOR IT MANY FRIENDS AND THE INSTITUTION HAS PROSPERED THROUGH THEIR PROSPERITY.
ITS ATMOSPHERE IS CORDIAL AND FRIENDLY
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF SEATTLE

SOVIET RUSSIA TRIES TO GAIN POSSESSION OF EASTERN ROAD

Chang Tso-lin at Present Holds Railroad for China—South Manchurian Road Benefits by Dispute

HARBIN, Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The fact that the Chinese Eastern railroad is a railroad on Chinese soil, and that Soviet Russia has stated that the property would be turned over to China under certain conditions is sufficient reason, Chinese authorities say, that delivery should be made, regardless of terms.

There have been postponements of the conference between China and Russia, with the Chinese Eastern as the leading feature in the agenda, for some months. Now it is said that the parley will take place late in March. The unsettled condition of the Peking Government is given as the ground for putting off the meeting.

What Super-Tuchun Chang Tso-lin will do is perhaps the chief problem that stands in the path of the solution of the future of the Chinese Eastern. He is now in the position of holding the road for China, and in allying himself with the anti-Bolshevist cause, he is playing a shrewd game of politics. With Soviet Russia as partners with the Chinese in the management and operation of the road, there would be no need of the tens of thousands of troops that Chang Tso-lin now maintains to guard the line. A few hundred well-disciplined Russian soldiers could guard the road and keep off the almost daily attacks of the bandits, an accomplishment that the Chinese soldiery has signally failed in.

Propaganda Concerning Red Troops

Propaganda, persistently used, about the intention of the Red troops taking over the Chinese Eastern by force of arms is a further excuse for the increase of the army of the Mukden war lord, one that he is not slow to take advantage of. So, no matter what conference is held at Peking, its conclusions, without the approval of Chang Tso-lin, will be naught but words. The Red troops could take over the road. The men and the guns are available.

In old régime circles, there is ever the specter of the coming of the Reds. The White Guards take no stock in the promise of the Soviet leader, that there will be no armed intervention into Chinese territory, pointing to what took place in Mongolia. They scoff at the thought of possible recognition of Soviet Russia by any of the powers, and fully expect to be the victims of court-martial trials by the officers of the Red troops.

South Manchuria Road Benefits

In the meantime the South Manchuria road is reaping a heavy harvest of tonnage, as the relations between the Chinese Eastern and the all-Russian road do not make for the interchange of traffic, to which must be added the contract of July, 1922.

During last year it was claimed by one of the Soviet agencies that 300 cars of cement were offered to the western terminus of the Chinese Eastern, with the intention of selling the lot in Harbin. In order to compete with the Japanese product it was necessary to sell in this market at 15 yen a barrel. The freight from Manchuli to Harbin was fixed at 10 gold rubles a barrel, in train load lots, leaving 5 yen a barrel for the cement, the barrel and the freight from the Siberian station where it was manufactured. The tariff in effect from a station on the Chita line, about the same distance that Manchuli, the western terminus of the Chinese Eastern, is from Harbin was 20¾ kopecks a pood, while the Chinese Eastern demanded 48¾ kopecks a pood. While under Russian control the Chinese Eastern rate on cement from Manchuli to Harbin was under 20 kopecks a pood.

COTTON CO-OPERATIVES PLAN TO SELL 1,000,000 BALES IN 1923

(Continued from Page 1)

makes a cotton planter sit up and take notice for he knows from bitter experience what happens to him when he tries to sell "snaps" and "bollies" on the street.

Outlook Bright

The association is now about halfway through its second year. No one can set down the figures of what the relation will be between operating cost and gross sales, or the average price of association cotton compared with street prices, but it is quite certain that both will be better than last year because the whole business organization is on a sounder and more economical basis. Lessons have been learned from the mistakes that were made last year, the accounting and grading systems are running with perfect precision, and new arrangements have been made for concentration, which has greatly reduced the cost of warehousing. In other words, the association has been shaken down into a smooth-running, efficient business organization whose operations can be counted on to show a steady growth in the years to come.

I have already described so many of these co-operative marketing associations for cotton that it is unnecessary to go into details about this one. Suffice to say that it follows in general outline the cotton associations in the other states in the cotton belt. It binds its members with the same form of five-year contract, and it is organized by districts—in this case congressional districts have been taken as the nucleus—and it has the same system of orderly marketing, using the available machinery for disposing of its wares in various sections of the United States and in the foreign countries to which the majority of American cotton is sold.

Reason for Small Showing

Perhaps it may be said that the Texas association is not very strong, because it can show receipts of only 93,802 bales out of a total crop of 2,198,000 bales for the State of Texas in 1921, and only 78,000 bales out of a total crop of 3,290,000 bales in 1922. One must remember, however, the size of Texas. Compare it with Denmark, for instance, where over 90 per cent of the farmers are co-operatively organized. Fifty Denmarks could be set down in Texas without intruding on the Panhandle, and cotton is grown in this State from the Gulf of Mexico to a line drawn through the Panhandle 50 miles north of Amarillo.

Just the physical labor of spreading the gospel of co-operation to all the farmers of this State would require the energies of a large corps of men for several years. The association has not done badly, considering the area of the field of its operations. Moreover, it has had its antagonists, like all other co-operative marketing associations, and in this case it has met with resistance from the planters with large holdings of land and great capital resources. They have yet to be convinced that they can market their cotton to better advantage through co-operation than by the old system, and they are not so easily persuaded by the arguments of social advantages as are the small farmers and tenants. Consequently, the membership of this association is largely made up of the "small fry"—the five and ten-bale farmers.

Louisiana and Tennessee

I have now covered the cotton belt of the United States, visiting every State where cotton is grown in quantity except Louisiana and Tennessee. In every State except those two there are co-operative cotton marketing associations operating. There is also an association having over 1000 members in Arizona where Egyptian cotton is grown. Campaigns are now being conducted in Louisiana and Tennessee for the formation of cotton co-operatives among the farmers, but it is not likely that those associations will be in a position to begin selling until the 1924 crop comes in.

This movement for the handling of American cotton through co-operative marketing associations is truly an epoch-making phenomenon of economics. Not one of these associations has completed its second year, yet the system is so thoroughly established that there can be no question about its future growth. There may be some which have not been quite so successful as others. In some cases business management may be open to criticism, and possibly errors in judgment have been made which will set some of these associations back and make it necessary to reorganize them. Nevertheless, the method has been thoroughly esablished what has been proved that co-operative marketing can be conducted to the advantage of the cotton planter. There will be no turning back.

Record of Achievement

Even at this early stage in their development the co-operative associations will handle approximately one-tenth of the 1922 crop, or close to 1,000,000 bales. That in itself is an achievement that outstrips anything that occured in the development of corporate control in commerce and industry at a similar period in the establishment of that system. It must be remembered that as corporate power in industry waxed strong it was sustained by an immense body of law—both federal and state—that sought to codify the various practices which experience had proved successful. Compared with corporate law, the body of co-operate laws is as yet very meager.

The development of co-operative marketing of cotton seems assured for two reasons that are fundamental to the success of new departure in economics. First, the credit facilities of the country have been put at the disposal of the co-operative marketing associations, and second, there is sufficient co-ordination among the various state associations to insure the improvement and stabilizing of methods, and to enable them to act in concert politically. Let us examine these separately.

Banks Skeptical at First

In the beginning the banks were skeptical about lending money to co-operative associations that had no capital stock, and no assets except the cotton which their members delivered to them. Big bankers in the money centers did not have enough confidence in the abilities of these associations to market their cotton "in an orderly way" as they proposed doing, to make them want to lend money. In other words the bankers had to be "sold" on the co-operative marketing plan before they were willing to become creditors of these associations.

How did the co-operatives go about "selling" their plan to the bankers? In several ways. In some cases the co-operative associations chose for their officers men who were favorably known to the bankers as producers and merchants of cotton or as conservative bankers themselves. These officers went to the bankers in New York, Chicago or New Orleans, from whom they wished to borrow money and laid their cards on the table. They were able to show that they had a good selling plan, and that the security for the loans, cotton properly warehoused and insured, against which the most rigid form of warehouse certificates had been issued, was as good as the lender could hope to find anywhere. The amount of the loan they asked for each bale of cotton was conservative, and the accounting system which enabled the lender to keep track of his security amply protected him.

War Corporation "Bait"

Some of the biggest banks in the United States were convinced of the soundness of these loans to co-operative marketing associations in 1921, and they advanced large amounts of money. Other banks were still skeptical or recalcitrant, especially those smaller banks sprinkled throughout the cotton belt. To reach them, the bait of cupidity was dangled before them. I do not mean to say that a conscious appeal was made to greed, or that the bankers were consciously influenced by cupidity to make loans to the cotton associations.

The thing that happened was this. The War Finance Corporation offered to lend certain amounts of money to these co-operative associations at 6 per cent interest. The corporation had strict rules as to the handling of the security. When the bankers saw that the Government was going to lend this money at 6 per cent, and when they saw how secure those loans were under the War Finance Corporation's rules, they naturally figured that it would be better for them to get the 6 per cent interest than for the Government to get it, and they came forward with their offers.

One or two of these cotton co-operative associations are still carrying loans with the War Finance Corporation, but the majority of them are not. They can all of them obtain all the money they have security for either from their local banks or from the big money centers of the country. The banks in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, and the interior are all competing for their paper. They are not only satisfied with the co-operative system, they are extolling it.

The Cotton Exchange

I have said that these state associations are co-ordinated. They are in several ways. There is the American Cotton Growers' Exchange with headquarters in Atlanta. This organization is headed by J. R. Howard, who is not only one of the highest authorities in the country on cotton, but who is heart and soul for co-operation and is thoroughly familiar with all the "ins" and "outs" of the system; the pitfalls and the pinnacles. The function of the exchange is to act as buyer and seller of cotton from every state association, but also it fosters the co-operative marketing idea. Every state co-operative association conducts its business openly. They have to, for that is the only way they can hope to hold their membership together. The American Cotton Exchange is an exchange for ideas as well as for cotton. It keeps in touch with all the state associations and passes on the good ideas and warns against the poor ones.

The cotton co-operative associations are fostered and linked up with other agricultural co-operative movements through other agencies. Both the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers' Union are doing a great deal along these lines. Both organizations have had a good deal of experience with co-operative work, especially the Farmers' Union, which was the pioneer in co-operatively-owned elevators and the co-operative insurance companies that are sprinkled all over the country. These organizations are also agencies through which the political development of the co-operative movement can be carried on, not only for the cotton growers but for farmers of every kind as well.

Co-operation is not a panacea for all the difficulties in American agriculture. It is a stepping stone, however, to a change in the economic condition of farmers, the fullness whereof will mean stability and prosperity, but the fulfillment of which is as yet hidden in the mists of tomorrow.

SEATTLE TO ERECT CIVIC AUDITORIUM

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—First steps toward the erection of a civic auditorium and museum for Seattle have been taken by Jules L. Charbneau, chairman of the arts and music committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Charbneau gave recently before the Seattle Clef Club the first of a series of addresses he intends to make before various organizations. The Clef Club adopted resolutions indorsing the movement to obtain a civic center, and appointed a committee of two, consisting of Dr. F. S. Palmer and Boyd Wells, to act with Mr. Charbneau.

The Ladies' Musical Club and other organizations which have long encountered difficulties arising out of lack of an auditorium have at every opportunity called the attention of the public to the matter through the press and through the local Chamber of Commerce.

It is practically certain that these organizations and many others will give the drive unqualified indorsement and assistance.

TRUCK WITH RADIO TO AID RANCHERS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The first combination radio-telephone and radio-telegraph equipped motor truck in California, to be used exclusively in wirelessing and telephoning information to San Diego from various ranches and fruit and vegetable shipping points throughout the country, will be in operation here soon. This innovation will provide ranchers of San Diego County with the most efficient fruit and vegetable shipping service to be found on the Pacific Coast.

The radio-equipped truck will leave San Diego daily at 2 p. m. on a specified route through the county. The crew will confer with the various ranchers and shippers, ascertain the amount of fruit and vegetables they intend to ship each night to the railroad stations and the different markets, and will flash that information to headquarters in San Diego. As soon as a sufficient quantity of fruit and vegetables has been made ready for shipment, a motor truck will be dispatched to pick it up and transport it to San Diego or Los Angeles.

PUBLIC UTILITIES MUST OPEN BOOKS

California Rail Commission Head Hints Public Suspects Hidden Source of Revenue

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Hereafter all public utilities corporations in this State will be required to file salary data and an accounting of donations, contributions, subscriptions and cash balances on or before March 10, according to an announcement of the Railroad Commission of California.

This ruling requires that "all public utilities having gross annual operating revenues of $25,000 or over prepare and file a statement showing the names of all officers or employees who, during 1922, received a salary of $3000 or more per annum; the amount of any contingent fee paid each such officer or employee during 1922, and the title and duties of each such officer or employee."

These concerns are also required to file with the railroad commission a statement showing for each of the years 1920 to 1922 the total donations, subscriptions and contributions of all kinds, and the total payments to attorneys, "both of said totals to be distributed to accounts as charged on the utilities' books during 1920, 1921 and 1922." These corporations are further required to report the amount of cash they had for all purposes on Dec. 21, 1922, the names of banks or other financial institutions with whom such cash was deposited and the rate of interest received, and the amount of cash in the utilities' treasury.

These rulings are held to be the most drastic ever made in California for state inspection of corporation affairs, and are made that the public interest may be more thoroughly safeguarded, according to Clyde L. Seavey, president of the commission. Public opinion has brought indirect pressure on the commission, demanding more strict accounting of corporation activities. The people feel that all miscellaneous contributions entering into the financial status of a corporation constitute a source of revenue to these concerns about which the taxpayer has a right to be fully informed, said Mr. Seavey. In speaking of the ruling Mr. Seavey said:

There is an undercurrent of feeling that hidden sources of revenue have modified the operative policy of large corporations in this State. It is known that public utilities corporations have on their payrolls friends of lawyers, retainers and others agents paid out of funds donated by private individuals who, it has been charged, were actuated by political and mercenary motives. To what extent public suspicion of these private donations is justified, the public audit is expected to show.

In regard to the deposit of bank funds by the public utilities companies, while the commission has no direct control over the practices which may be carried on by these companies, there is a definite relationship between manipulation of these funds and the ultimate cost of service to the consumer. If information discloses that direct and proper return is not received by the companies for the use of cash on hand, the commission can reflect this omission in its general allowances of operating costs upon which legal returns of these companies are based.

AIR PILOT CARRIES 50 TONS OF MAIL

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Nearly 50 tons of letters have been carried by airplane between Seattle and Victoria, B. C., since the establishment, 28 months ago, of the international air-mail service, according to George E. Williams, superintendent of mails at Seattle.

The seaplane in which the mails have been transported has been piloted by Edward Hubbard, who has made 220 round trips and has a record of 100 per cent delivery. The distance between Seattle and Victoria is 80 miles.

BIG REALTY DEAL REPORTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The northeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street, in the Times Square section, has been sold to a syndicate as the site for a 22-story office building. The enterprise involves an investment of between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000.

CITY PLANNING IDEA SPREADS THROUGH NATION, SURVEY SHOWS

150 Cities and Towns Have Active Programs in Various Stages—Small Communities Outnumber Larger Ones

Community co-operation, increased public understanding and greater official support are some of the features of progress in city and regional planning in the United States in 1922, according to an annual survey by Theodora Kimball, librarian in the School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, and honorary librarian of the American City Planning Institute, whose survey shows that 150 cities and towns in the United States are now carrying on city planning in various stages. Of this number, 25 have issued published plan reports.

Outstanding examples of community co-operation are seen in the launching of regional planning for New York and its environs, which includes parts of three states, and the establishing of a Regional Planning Conference of Los Angeles County, California, by 38 municipalities. In Hennepin County, Minnesota, an official county planning commission has been appointed to co-operate with Minneapolis and local authorities.

Increased co-operation has been shown at Pittsburgh by the appointment of a joint committee representing the City and County Planning Commissions and the Citizens' Committee. A Maryland state bureau of city planning was proposed last year, which would take up the development of the Baltimore-Washington region. Formation of a permanent metropolitan planning board for Boston was recommended by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The establishment by Herbert E. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, of a division of building and housing in the Department of Commerce and the appointment of advisory committees on building codes and zoning has caused wide publicity for city planning and zoning. The civic development department of the United States Chamber of Commerce reports increased activity by local chambers of commerce. The use of a zoning "movie" in various parts of the country and the broadcasting by radio at Pittsburgh of the results of a school children's competition for the best essay on city planning were two new forms of publicity used. Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo have been especially active in educational work in city planning during 1922. Massachusetts, Ohio, and Iowa have had state conferences on city planning the past year.

As evidence of the official support that city planning is now receiving the secretary of the National Conference on City Planning reported last June that "every city of the metropolitan class in the United States, with a population of over 300,000, has adopted city planning as a part of its official program."

An interesting fact about zoning is that small cities and towns outnumber the larger ones. A standard state zoning enabling act has been prepared by Mr. Hoover's advisory committee on zoning.

Constructive Program

Construction work in city planning, particularly street widenings and extensions, is being carried on in Milwaukee, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo, and Philadelphia. In Utica, N. Y., the abandoned route of the Erie Canal is being used for an important new street.

Among the cities and towns active in planning and constructing civic centers are Philadelphia, Boston, Denver, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Summit, N. J., and Kenosha, Wis.

Big Los Angeles Project

One of the largest land subdivision developments ever undertaken in this country is the new Palos Verdes project near Los Angeles, which is being laid out as a residential suburb, comprising 25 square miles and including 14 miles of ocean front. Another large project is the town of Marlemont, near Cincinati, O., which is to be a model town for five to ten thousand people. The town of American Falls, Idaho, is to be relocated as the old town will be wiped out by a large Government irrigation project.

The proper uses of the different units of a park system are now being studied by park, playground and recreation experts. In this connection the report of a committee, headed by Percival Gallagher, landscape architect, on the expenditure of the Parkman Fund in Boston, is interesting, since, according to Miss Kimball, the origin and ideals of the Boston park system were reviewed and the real purposes of the landscape park in our modern civilization defended. Miss Kimball says: "If the members of Congress could be made to read such a report as this Parkman document they might be more ready to defend and extend the park system of Washington, which is in imminent danger of having certain units irreparably lost.

CONGRESS AIDS HAWAIIANS IN LAND COLONIZATION PLAN

Commission Given Power to Assist Native Settlers in Developing Farms—Blow Is Dealt Speculators

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12 (Special Correspondence) — Amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Land Law recently ratified by Congress, empowering the Hawaiian Homes Commission to assist native settlers in developing one, two and three-acre tracts exclusively for native home builders, will exert a powerful influence against further large-area development of the entrenched sugar interests in Hawaii to the detriment of the small landholder. It marks an important move to check Japanese encroachment on the agricultural lands of Hawaii.

This is a summary of what experts expect the amended Hawaiian land law to accomplish, Dr. Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions in the University of California, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Speculators in Hawaii obtain title to large tracts of land, it is said, later selling out for cash to corporations or aliens. Then too, the consequent growth of Buddhist sects with importations of cheap Japanese and Chinese labor has hampered the progressive elements of Hawaii in economic and social betterment.

Reform Policy Needed

Recent advices from Washington indicating plans to transfer Hawaii from the Department of the Interior to the State Department, thereby reducing its status from a territory to that of a colony, indicate how serious is the need for a rigid reform policy in Hawaii. Its 200 Japanese foreign language schools, 400 teachers and about 25,000 school children and other foreign groups in proportion, complicate the administration of Hawaii and compromise its territorial standing.

Governor Farrington, in a recent report, said:

Many language schools have developed a nationalistic character that raises a serious question in the public mind as to their influence on children who are accepted as American citizens. Wherever these schools have shown a nationalistic tendency, it comes in striking contrast to the progressive policy adopted by the native Hawaiian people.

The Hawaiians, recognizing the desirability that their children be trained in the English language, voluntarily abolished Hawaiian, and insisted upon English as the language in instruction in the elementary schools. The Hawaiian people, as a whole, are Americans in speech and thought, and the advantages to the Hawaiian children are obvious. But the land problem is as serious as that of education, demanding federal action to so use the public lands as to best serve the establishment of citizen farmers on small land areas.

Speculation Will Stop

Amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission provide for a 99-year lease on public lands, these leases to be held by the Homes Commission and only native Hawaiians are to be aided in this new land colonization plan. It is not expected that this plan will accomplish immediate release from sugar plantations and large-tract farming, but it will stop speculation in these lands withdrawn from futuring ventures and will in time enable the Government to win back smaller tracts of from 10 to 250 acres now being held by aliens. Mr. Mead said:

Hawaii's independence from the banalities of large-scale farming and Oriental small-scale farming must come through a home settlement policy. In all countries, settlement schemes have made workers' homes a conspicuous feature in successful rural development. During the first five years of Danish closer settlement, no farm had more than 6½ acres. They varied in size down to one-half acre.

Two acres of good land in Hawaii will produce more than six acres in Denmark. When the Danish act went into effect, the farmers were discouraged. They were leaving the land, migrating to the cities or to other countries. Ownership of these little farms, under the protective care of the State, gave a sense of security and independence, cheaper and better food. The same amount of money helped three times as many people as it would if help had been restricted to farms of say 20 acres. Today one-third of all the farms in Denmark have less than 12 acres.

Power for Right Chance

What Hawaiians have done under very discouraging conditions in creating homes and gardens on vacant land held under an insecure lease near Honolulu, leaves no doubt of what they would do if given governmental protection insuring permanent tenure and better land. Group settlements near cities would furnish an object lesson that would soon relieve the crowded tenement districts of Honolulu and Hilo and reinstate native Hawaiians as actual possessors of their soil, and this can come only through supervised sale and allotment of small tracts to the home builder.

The benefits of these home gardens are one of the conspicuous features of a recent agrarian program in Europe. A large part of the agriculture of Belgium is carried on by the families of men who work in the industries of towns. The situation is not so menacing as it is in Europe. But Hawaii must act before it is too late, before leased lands pass into permanent possession of the sugar grower and the Oriental gains the balance of social and political power.

NORWAY ASKS LIMIT ON SHIP CAPTAINS' AUTOCRATIC POWER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—Legislation is proposed in Norway for limiting the authority of the ship's captain by the appointment of representatives of officers and crews with definite duties and rights, according to Industrial and Labor Information, the weekly publication on current industrial and labor questions throughout the world, published by the international labor office of the League of Nations.

The Labor Commission of 1918, composed of representatives of employers and workers and a certain number of independent persons, has recommended the introduction of a bill giving officers and crews of ships the right each to elect a representative or deputy to bring their respective interests to the notice of the master of the ship. The questions which may be dealt with by the deputy include sanitary conditions on board, discipline and order, legislation already in force, administrative regulations, and other conditions of labor.

The deputy is to report any breach of these regulations to the nearest control authority in the event of the master not remedying the condition complained of as soon as possible. The master is to confer with the deputies when discharging members of the crew, provisioning the ship, or if he should be forced to reduce rations on a voyage.

BALTIC STATES CONFERENCE

HELSINGFORS, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Professor Vennola, the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs, announces that an economic conference of the eastern Baltic states will be held at Helsingfors during the latter part of February. So far, Finland, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania have agreed to send representatives.

Goldman's
788 Market St.
Opposite Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO
The House of Values
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Gowns, Millinery, Furs
Always Reliable

Marks Bros.
831 Market Street - San Francisco, Calif.
Three Floors Devoted Exclusively to the Apparel Needs of the Discriminating Miss and Matron—
Prices are Extremely Moderate

Hallawell Seed Company
Full Assortment of Roses
Fruit Trees and Ornamental Shrubs
Write for our 1923 Catalogue.
258 Market St. San Francisco

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND NURSERYMEN
We specialize in landscape development on Country Estates, Public Park and School Grounds.
514-16 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 4442
Nurseries, San Mateo. Phone San Mateo 1002

Howd Corset
Corset Freedom
is essential to comfort. The Howd Corset with its Tailored Hip allows natural and comfortable movement for it does not suppress or restrict normal control and use of the limbs and muscles.
Fittings at Your Home by Appointment
HOWD CORSET SHOP
208 Howard Bldg., 209 Post St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Diamonds
of first quality and other Jewelry on liberal terms of payment. No interest or extras. Same price cash or credit. Six to ten months pay. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. Any articles sent to your home for free inspection. No money needed. No obligation.
Send for Booklets
GENSLER-LEE
"The Credit Jewelers"
818 Market Street, San Francisco

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES
Los Angeles San Francisco Oakland
95% of the money invested in the Leighton Co-operative Industries is advanced by the workers and they receive 95% of the profit.
More than a thousand workers—Over $1,330,000 invested. In patronizing these Industries you are supporting an institution of genuine community value.
Send 1¢ Cents for 3 Months' Trial Subscription to Leighton's Magazine
Some of the San Francisco Units:
MARKET — 967-971 Market St. — Phone Douglas 7200
CAFETERIA—900 Market St.—Cor. Powell and Eddy Sts.
LAUNDRY—1925 Bryant St.—Phone Market 3551 (All kinds of family work)
TAILORS—45-47 Stockton St.
PRESS—951 Howard St.—Phone Douglas 5380 (General Printers, Specializing in Booklet, Catalog and Periodical Work)
Leighton Co-operative Industries
General Offices: 738 Flood Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

OLDS and STOLLER
INTER-EXCHANGE
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Home Office · 1040 Geary St, San Francisco
Oakland
Los Angeles
San Jose
Long Beach
Sacramento
San Diego
Fresno
Bakersfield
Antioch
Pasadena

RHONE-TO-RHINE CANAL LIKELY SOON TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Route via Switzerland Will Be of Immense Value to That Country, From Viewpoints of Both Commerce and Labor

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The project for linking up the waters of the Rhone and the Rhine by a route through Switzerland which has long been under consideration appears at last to be likely to be put into execution. The French undertaking known as the Société de Construction de Chemins de Fer et de Travaux Publics has expressed its willingness to give financial and material support and a draft contract has already been signed under which the company undertakes to place a loan of 400,000,000 Swiss francs (nearly $80,000,000) for the construction of this waterway. The company, it is now reported, obtained the assurance of this amount of capital with the support of a consortium of financiers headed by General Gerard, formerly in command of the French third army, and is now taking steps to obtain the guarantee of the Swiss Confederation and the cantons.

The company concerned undertakes that all its sub-contracts shall be given to Swiss firms, and that it will employ only Swiss workmen and materials. It may be regarded as certain that the necessary support will be obtained in Switzerland, as the moment is highly propitious for a definite move to be taken. Moreover, Switzerland has a very acute unemployment problem which the putting in hand of this work would ameliorate.

Canal Desirable for France

From the French point of view the canal has become desirable by reason of the work, now well advanced toward completion, of connecting the Rhone with Marseilles. This remarkable undertaking, the Canal de la Crau, spans the 40 kilometers between the river and this great Mediterranean port, and the wonderful subterranean canal of the Rove, eight kilometers long and four times as wide as the St. Gotthard tunnel, has already been cut. The Lake of Geneva could be made a magnificent reservoir for maintaining the water at a definite level throughout the year, not only enabling the river below Geneva to be made navigable but increasing its potentialities as regards hydraulic force.

An important aspect of the Rhone-to-Rhine project is political. Prior to the war Germany had already realized the importance of water transport, and her imperialist aspirations looked toward a connecting up of the Rhine and the Danube which would bring the southeastern countries of Europe into close touch with the German system, giving a navigable route direct from the East via the Black Sea to the North Sea. Into this system Switzerland would naturally be drawn.

Switzerland Favors Northern Ports

Thus the northern ports have gradually become more important to Switzerland than the geographically nearer ports of Marseilles and Genoa. The industrial district of Switzerland has grown up near the Rhine and the Lake of Constance, but, even so, Zurich is practically equidistant from Marseilles and Rotterdam.

The establishment of a trans-Helvetian waterway is thus politically for France an important restoration of commercial equilibrium, cutting, as it does, across the Rhine-Danube route, and for Switzerland an important item in her neutrality as regards her relations with neighboring states.

From a technical point of view the projected waterway follows a more or less natural course from Coblenz on the German-Swiss frontier to Chancy on the Franco-Swiss frontier. It borrows the Aar River from the Rhine through Aarau, Olten and Soleure, beyond which town it connects with the lakes of Bienne and Neufchâtel. From Yverdon, at the southern extremity of the latter lake, a canal will be cut to Morges on the Lake of Geneva, and the lake utilized from that point to the Rhone.

The plans for the work are already prepared, including locks to compensate for the difference in the level of the Lake of Neufchâtel (427 meters) and that of the lake of Geneva (371 meters).

AUSTRALIA WANTS NEW OBSERVATORY

Clearness of Atmosphere Gives Best Conditions of Visibility

ADELAIDE, Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence) —The astronomers who visited Australia for the purpose of observing the eclipse were delighted with the wonderful clearness of the skies of the interior. Their enthusiasm has led to a movement for the establishment of an observatory on the commanding ground of the Alice Springs country, right away toward the center of the continent. The phenomenon of the solar eclipse was presented in a faultless and graphic setting, owing to the crystal clearness of the skies. Australian observers themselves felt almost as an indignity the necessity of borrowing the principal instruments from the Lick Observatory, although these were lent with fine courtesy.

In the Australian observatories the urgent need for being up to date is now realized. Australians envy the splendid benefactions which have been made by wealthy American citizens, whose princely gifts to science have enabled the world to share in the vital discoveries of the skies. The feeling is now growing that Australia should take her proper part in the task of investigation, and be so equipped as to be able to co-operate with the American scientists. One way of doing so will be to establish an observatory in central Australia, where, it is claimed, the conditions of visibility are superior to those of any other part of the world. This would permit our scientists to indulge in advanced investigation.

The Government astronomer, Mr. G. F. Dodwell, B.A., who has made two journeys into the interior, recalls that on one expedition, for latitude and longitude work, he used a field almucantar. With the binoculars he was able to see a mountain 64 miles away. Mr. E. Kidson, who was in charge of the Washington Carnegie Department Magnetic Survey in Australia, commented most favorably on the visibility north of Oodnadatta. From one point he could see through the theodolite telescope a smoke column of a train 45 miles distant. As the Federal Government has proposed a railway to Alice Springs, there is a probability that admirable facilities will be available for equipping the station. Altogether, Australia appears to be on the eve of great things.

BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE STUDIES THE BACKWARD RACES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—The Colonial Office is responsible for an innovation in connection with the British West African group of colonies, a bold and wise step, which will probably be extended to all British protectorates over backward races. This is the formation of an anthropological department to study native languages, customs, and institutions.

Capt. R. S. Rattray, of the Gold Coast political service, has been appointed anthropologist, and is forming the department. He has qualified himself for his present office by the study of native customs in East Africa, and by acquiring an advanced knowledge of the Twi language.

Perhaps nine out of ten wars in Africa are due to inefficient interpreters. The crisis in 1921 with the Ashantis was caused by a lack of knowledge of their laws and customs. The Government was greatly helped by the information collected by Captain Rattray. His knowledge of the Twi language enables him to communicate directly with native experts and to gain their confidence. An anthropological department will preserve much that would be otherwise destroyed or lost.

CHILDREN WELCOME S. P. C. A. CONTEST

Prizes in New York Humane Poster Competition Total $500—Is Aid to Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 — The announcement of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that there would be another humane poster contest this spring, was hailed with delight by some 2000 to 3000 pupils in the elementary schools of New York City.

The contest, which closes on April 30, has the hearty indorsement of the school authorities, not only because of its educational value on its moral side, but the teachers of drawing have shown an unusual interest in the incentive underlying the offer of prizes by the society.

Five hundred dollars in all is to be awarded, to be divided as follows: Five prizes of $10 each; 45 of $5 each; 40 of $2 and 145 prizes of $1.

Ability Shown

More than 2000 pupils submitted posters in last year's contest and competent authorities expressed a high opinion of the results, not only from the standpoint of artistic ability, but as to the cleverness of the children in pointing a moral. Some of the posters were regarded as remarkable examples of the poster art in the lessons they taught on the subject of kindness to animals.

Last year's prize winners were placed on exhibition in many places, some of them having been sent as far as London "to show English children what American children could do." Groups of 50 posters each were exhibited at the Natural Museum of History in New York, in the schools and libraries and some of the department stores. They were sent to various cities in the United States, some going as far west as St. Paul. A large number were shown at the Yale Summer School.

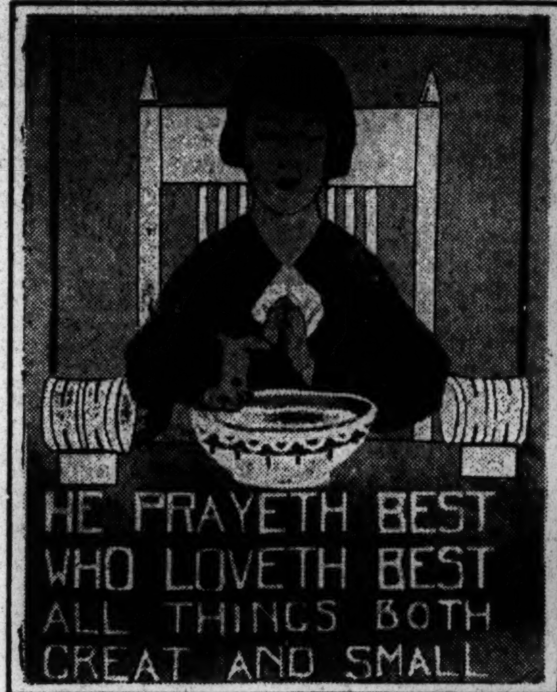
More Watchful and Sympathetic

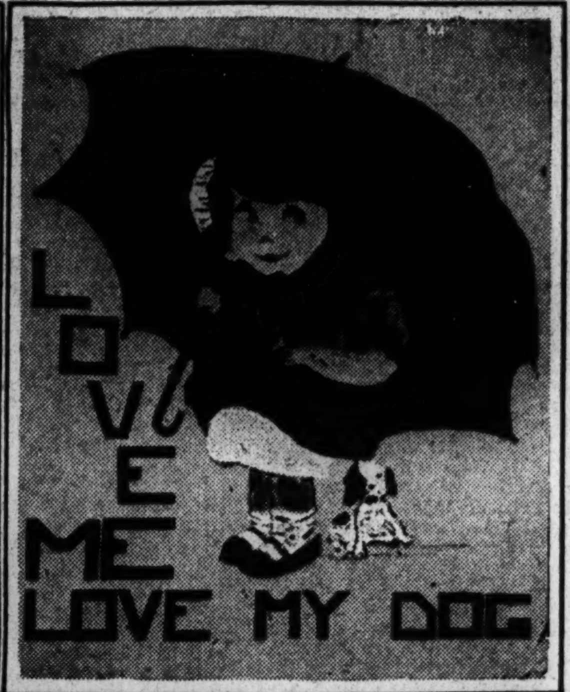
A number of last year's prize winners have been used to illustrate the circulars sent to the schools announcing the contest.

"There is always sharp rivalry and keen pride taken in this work," said Mrs. H. Clay Preston, director of the Department of Humane Education of S. P. C. A. "Drawing teachers invariably show great interest which often results in heated but friendly races between schools as well as between pupils.

"The value of the cause of humaneness to animals of such a contest is, however, the real end to be obtained. It is building for the future. The eyes of all children who participate are more watchful to observe acts of cruelty and their sympathies are thus aroused toward all helpless creatures."

The New York Woman's League for Animals co-operates in the contest.





Posters Submitted by New York School Children in Contest Conducted by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

CALIFORNIANS PLAN LAND LAW REFORM

Bill Pending Enactment Aimed at Itinerant Real Estate Dealers—Protects Investors

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence) — Sweeping changes proposed in the present California real estate laws will require all land agents and negotiators to meet prescribed educational qualifications of fitness to operate in this State and such agents must obtain a state certificate showing detailed representation by the seller to the prospective purchaser, as provided in a drastic blue sky real estate bill now pending legislative enactment into law, the first of its kind ever drawn in the United States.

The California Real Estate Commission, a state department, is sponsoring the legislation, which the great influx of settlers and the unscrupulous methods of real-estate speculators is said to render necessary. The new California Approved Land Settlement Association of San Francisco is co-operating with Californians, Inc., the booster advertising organization, to bring about early changes in the present loose laws pertaining to land conveyance.

The educational features are unique. It is aimed at the itinerant real-estate broker, who is said to be plying a profitable but dishonest trade in the promotion of California settlement schemes. Amendments would require the real estate commissioner to ascertain the character of applicants, "to establish their honesty, truthfulness, and good reputation."

Californians, Inc., have received 45,000 inquiries about California in the past three months from interested parties and since the first of February the average has been 1000 per day. The new law is expected to protect these new comers, thereby keeping faith with advertising promises of "opportunity and a square deal."

DENMARK BLAMES POOR NAVIGATION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—A decision of considerable importance to insurance underwriters was given recently by the Danish Marine and Commercial Court. In pronouncing judgment in a case arising out of a collision in the English Channel during the last year of the war between the Danish steamer Lolly Jensen and the British steamer Hookroad, as a result of which the Hookroad sank, the court refused to accept the view that because both vessels had been steaming with lights out in war time the loss was necessarily to be regarded as a war loss and that therefore the war insurers (the British Government) were liable to pay compensation to the owners of the sunken vessel.

The court was of opinion that as the collision took place on a bright night when both vessels were in full view of one another, the sinking of the Hookroad was the result not of war conditions, but of faulty navigation, and that therefore the hull underwriters must be held responsible for the payment of damages.

HOUR-FIXING COURT WORKS ALL HOURS

AUCKLAND, Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The judges of New Zealand are a hard-working set of men, but none of them works harder than the president of the arbitration court, Mr. Justice Frazer. Moreover there is a peculiar irony in his position and that of the two permanent assessors who with him make up the court. It is an important part of the work of the court to restrict hours. Every award of the court contains such restrictions, which have the force of law. Hours of work in New Zealand industry are short, and if workers are employed over these hours they must be paid at overtime rates. Moreover the unions do not like overtime and they try to restrict it as much as possible.

There are, however, no fixed hours for the members of the court. They sit sometimes at all hours, and of course their work is not over when the court rises. They then have to frame their awards, which at times is a difficult and most responsible task. The court practically fixes the basic wages for the Dominion, takes applications for awards in a great variety of industries, hears compensation cases, and interprets the law on compensation matters. The court travels up and down New Zealand regularly, and traveling in this country is not exactly a bed of roses. They turn night into day, work sometimes on Sundays and holidays, and for months bend all their energies to coping with the never relaxing high pressure of business.

CALIFORNIA TO COLONIZE 2,000,000 UNOCCUPIED ACRES

State Will Apply Group Settlement Method Under Direction of University

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—A new California state land policy of colonization, facilitating settlement of farm lands, is to be formulated, as the result of a land settlement conference just held by the University of California at Berkeley. The College of Agriculture, the research authority in the State, has been designated as the public agency to assume leadership in this work.

The report of Dr. Elwood Mead, professor of rural institutions and director of the state land settlement work, laid the foundation for the work of the conference which reviewed every important phase of the California unoccupied land problem. Dr. Mead presented the results of investigations conducted by field engineers who worked in 16 typical California districts where farm development has not kept pace with irrigation projects. Improvement and equipment of farms by state agencies, problems of drainage with one day devoted to consideration of soldier settlement were discussed fully during the five-day session.

The College of Agriculture will be commissioned: to make a soil and topographical survey in classifying unoccupied lands to determine crop adaptability, land values and grade levels; to fix land prices, payments, and sizes of farms and to work out financing plans whereby the farmer will be assisted when necessary by farm loans protected by state guarantees and redeemable on a slow maturing basis.

Colonization Proves Success

Land colonization in California has proved a success. Results in the state land settlements of Delhi and Durham in northern California not only prove the practicability of such group settlements but also indicate clearly that past economic losses were due to delay in settlement after completion of irrigation projects. The present policy of selling the land by advertising and leaving the buyer to shift for himself is condemned by the conference.

This plan to settle, by communities, the State's 2,000,000 acres of irrigable land, is expected to meet a long-felt need for community center life in the country. The California Land Settlement Act of 1917 provided the machinery, and now the University of California is to give it state-wide application.

Each community group will be composed of from 100 to 400 families, each owning a farm as an individual, but co-operating in the community. In this larger work the agricultural department of the university will pattern its community building after the successful colonies of Delhi and Durham. By paying 5 per cent annual interest and making amortized payments, the settler becomes owner of his farm in 36 years. The financial problem of farm improvement is met by enabling settlers to borrow money to build houses and buy accessories needed to bring the farm quickly to a paying basis.

Dr. Mead declared:

We are creating in California the finest rural communities in the world. We want them peopled with the best type of settler and to do this there is needed the same kind of organized community life that has been created in the two state settlements. Nothing else than this will give the desired results. Here the farmer must work with better tools, own better stock, introduce skill in cultivation that will answer in sections with cheaper land and cheaper crops. It will pay the State to continue a settlement program that has enabled poor people placed on the land to stay there, that has created an interest in California in the minds of thousands of homeseekers in other states and who want to come here because the state policy shows a disinterested and sympathetic interest in their progress and success.

To Eliminate Maladjustment

We are pioneering in land settlement work in California. Results, especially in the Delhi community show strikingly the economic drain the State has sustained by delaying bringing land under irrigation after completion of adjacent water projects. When this settlement land was bought in 1920 it had never been irrigated. It looked exactly like the land above the canals. It was being rented on a dry basis for 50 cents an acre.

Two years later this land, irrigated and seeded to alfalfa, was bringing an annual rental of $20 an acre or 40 times the dry income. Fruit growers in the San Joaquin Valley believe that this area of 8000 acres will in 10 years have an income from fruit of $1,000,000 yearly, or 250 times that obtained before closer settlement and intense culture were adopted.

If irrigation works alone would create irrigated agriculture, there would not be an idle acre under these projects. Lack of farm financing to make the necessary improvements restricts settlement to people who can finance themselves. As a result less than one-third of the available water was used in 1912 and only two-thirds in 1922. Out of 100 Carey Act projects, only four brought any profit to their financial backers. In nine out of 10 the loss was due to delay in closer settlement. It will be the purpose of the department of agriculture to eliminate this maladjustment.

GERMANY EMPLOYS BELGIAN SHIPPING

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—German shipowners are refraining more and more since the Ruhr occupation from sending their steamers into Belgian ports, in spite of the promise from the Belgian Government that no vessels would be seized.

Several ships which were due at Antwerp and Ghent were stopped on their way by the owners. Others had special safe-conduct granted to them before they reached Belgian ports. The Germans are seeking to charter foreign tonnage, preferably Swedish or Belgian, in order to keep their carrying trade and not to risk the seizure of their vessels.

Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 26

PRESIDENT HARDING has no more ardent "booster" than the First Lady of the Land. Not long ago some one who had written an account of Mr. and Mrs. Harding's home life in the White House sent a copy of the article to Mrs. Harding. She acknowleged it in a courteous letter, saying:

> You are entirely too complimentary, as far as I am concerned, but Mr. Harding deserves every word that you uttered in his behalf.

◇ ◇ ◇

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York economist and sociologist who "humanized" the Post Office Department under Postmaster-General Hays' administration, recently returned from a trip through central and eastern Europe on behalf of the American Jewish Distribution Committee. Within the past year Jews of the United States raised $17,000,000 for the amelioration of the lot of their oppressed coreligionists in the old world. Dr. Frankel thinks the worst is over, barring new political upheavals, and that even in countries like Russia and Poland, where conditions were serious, the situation of the Jewish inhabitants will remain satisfactory and hopeful as long as wars or revolutions do not ensue.

◇ ◇ ◇

Théophile Delcassé, celebrated former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has just passed on, was Germany's arch foe while in charge of France's international relations from 1898 to 1905. He was driven from office practically at the behest of Emperor William II on the occasion of the Franco-German controversy over Morocco. At Berlin and Paris it was generally understood that the Kaiser threatened the French with invasion and war if they did not remove M. Delcassé from the Quai d'Orsay. They yielded and M. Delcassé was transferred to the Ministership of the Marine, dedicating his energies thenceforward to building up the French Navy against "The Day." Like so many French statesmen M. Delcassé was a newspaperman by profession and entered politics as a specialist in foreign affairs. Toward the end of the Spanish-American war, in 1899, he acted as a mediator. For a short period after the outbreak of the World War he was again Foreign Minister.

◇ ◇ ◇

With the arrival in Washington of Henry P. Fletcher, chief of the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference in Chile, meetings of the delegation will be convened for the purpose of familiarizing its members with the United States' attitude on conference topics. The agenda items in which America is mainly interested concern "closer association of the republics of the American continent" and "considerations arising out of an encroachment by a non-American power on the rights of an American nation." The first-named involves the Uruguayan proposal for a League of American Nations; the other comprehends the Monroe Doctrine. The delegation, as customary on such occasions, will go to Santiago with definite instructions from the President and Secretary of State. Will it have specific directions to lend the United States' support to item 18 of the conference program, dealing with "measures adapted to secure progressive diminution in the consumption of alcoholic beverages"?

◇ ◇ ◇

News-writers and story-tellers in Washington are going to miss "Uncle Joe" Cannon after March 4, for a vital professional reason. Since time immemorial there has been an unwritten law on Capitol Hill, against which Mr. Cannon never led a filibuster, that any yarn, anecdote or episode good enough to print if it could be "hung" on somebody, might, without fear of denial, be pinned on him. He has never demanded a retraction or sued for libel. Washington will not soon know his like.

F. W. W.

WATER DEVELOPED
Wells bored and equipped with economical pumps properly adjusted.
Careful attention given to the upkeep or rehabilitation of bored wells.
J. M. OUGH
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER
1201 East 12th St., Oakland, Cal.
Phones—Office, Merritt 100; Res., Merritt 1719

EXCLUSIVE women's garments carefully selected, moderately priced.
SUITS, DRESSES, COATS AND BLOUSES
The Paragone
Grant Ave. at Geary St., San Francisco

The White House
Three-piece Costume Suits
$89.50 to $125
Sizes for Maids and Matrons
A most unusual collection—portraying new style features in practical becoming costumes for day wear. A particularly pleasing feature is the accompanying separate overblouse of printed crepe or a long-waisted bodice done with silk embroidery.
Suits, Second Floor
Raphael Weill & Co. Inc
At Sutter, Grant and Post, San Francisco

San Francisco Real Estate
When you wish to buy or sell San Francisco real estate, you will find our organization splendidly equipped to assist you.
Allen & Company
REALTORS
168 Sutter Street
SAN FRANCISCO
Owners of Sea Cliff—"one of America's most beautiful residence districts."

Willard's
139-153 GEARY ST.
Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
Style and Quality Without Extravagance
SAN FRANCISCO

Campanile Electric Co
W. R. KNOWLES, Proprietor
2316 Telegraph Avenue Phone Berk. 1673
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Dry Goods—Fancy Goods
"The Ladies' Shop"
Brake's
Telegraph at Durant. Berkeley, Calif.

BLINDCRAFT
(Reg. Trademark)
Reed and Rattan Furniture
in stock, or made to order, for any purpose. Especially adapted for rest rooms, professional offices, or the home. Fire Baskets, Steamer Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc.
Quality, material and workmanship guaranteed.
San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.
Salesroom: 432 Sutter Street. Park 5196

I. Magnin & Co.
Grant Ave. at Geary
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone Douglas 2100
The New Era of Spring
Coat Fashions
Glorifies Utility by Plaids and Tweed Mixtures
For Motoring, Shopping, Walking, Traveling, Riding, Golfing.
New spring topcoats that swagger a bit with the titles of Prince of Wales' Plaids, Linton's English Tweed Mixtures, Linton's Imported Stripes, Dashing Polo Plaids. They are coats "with a personality," a personality imparted not alone by the fabric but by their striking design that makes necessary utility an excuse for vibrantly unusual fashion.
At Attractive Prices
I. Magnin & Co. Branch Shops are located in leading hotels of southern California. In Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Del Monte, Hotel del Monte; in Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Coronado, Hotel Coronado.

GOULD AND FINK PLAY FOR TITLE

Eliminate Two Former Champions in United States Squash Tennis Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Two new candidates for the United States squash-tennis championship, R. E. Fink, of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Jay Gould, Columbia University Club, will meet in the final round of the 1923 tournament, at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn. On Saturday, Fink defeated F. V. S. Hyde, 1921 champion, of the Harvard Club, and Gould defeated J. Cordier, champion in 1920 of the Yale Club.

Gould had an easy victory over Cordier, winning in straight games by large margins in each game, but Fink managed to eliminate the Harvard Club representative only after a mighty battle in which Hyde was six times within a point of victory.

Cordier was far below the form he showed when he defeated T. R. Coward in the third round, and instead of using his drives up and down the side walls, played an angle game from the start that gave Gould many opportunities for his effective placing, while the Columbia player was not required to keep in motion constantly around the court.

In the first game, Gould jumped into the lead with a run of 4 soon after the start, composed of a service ace, two placements and a telltale by Cordier on a low angle shot by Gould that caught him too far back to catch it on the rise. Three placements in a row by Gould in the seventh hand, put Cordier completely off his balance, and he made 4 errors in succession, bringing Gould within a point of game. He took it two hands later on another placement, 15—3. More errors by Cordier combined with excellent court-covering and angle play by Gould, gave the court-tennis champion 13 points before Cordier could score in the second, when Cordier, by a desperate effort, which coincided with an attack of unsteadiness by Gould, made 4 points. But it was a final effort, and the game went to Gould in the seventh inning, 15—4.

The final game was even more one-sided. Gould eased off somewhat, only exerting himself when there seemed a possibility of a score by Cordier, so that the points came slower. Cordier continued his angle tactics, but made errors under the heavy hammering that Gould was giving his service. Finally Gould began to score placements once more, and took the game and match in the eleventh hand, 15-1.

Fink owed his victory to his staying powers. At first the play was all in favor of Hyde, whose low-angle shots, as well as his ability to cover court, due to his height and weight, left Fink out of position. After the first two games had gone to the Harvard man by wide margins, Fink began to improve in his ability to get back to Hyde's attempts at placements, and to handle the puzzling change of pace which the former champion chiefly depended upon for kills. The game went to the Crescent player, 15—9.

It was the fourth game that showed the finest squash that has been exhibited on a court this year. They alternated in the lead until the score reached 7 to 6 in the seventh inning, after which service changed hands several times without score. At this point Hyde made his strongest rally and scored 8 points on three brilliant placements and four errors by Fink, three of them being wild stabs by Fink that landed outsided the court. He was now within a point of victory, but Fink managed to take service away from him by a placement on return of service, and a series of errors by Hyde, who was plainly unable to keep up the pace of his earlier efforts, gave Fink a chance to hold him from his further score. This was chiefly due to the telltales made by Hyde, who could not keep his low balls high enough to clear it. He had two more chances to score the winning point before Fink brought the score to 14-all, Hyde also gained two of the extra points, giving him another opportunity to win, but once more Fink overthrew him on a placement, and worked his way to victory by four more placements. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

R. E. Fink, Crescent A. C., defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 5—15, 9—15, 15—9, 17—16, 15—5.

Jay Gould, Columbia University Club, deefated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—4, 15—1.

DARTMOUTH BEATS PENNSYLVANIA, 19-17

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 24—Splendid foul-goal shooting by Capt. T. H. Cullen '23 gave Dartmouth College a victory over the University of Pennsylvania here today in their intercollegiate Basketball League contest by a score of 19 to 17. The Green made only three goals from the floor but Cullen was successful in 12 of his tries from the foul line. The summary:

DARTMOUTH	PENNSYLVANIA
Cullen, Moore, lf	rg, Sullivan
Goldstein, Moore, rf	lg, Miller
Friedman, Watkins, c	c, Kneass
Sailor, Millar, lg	rf, James, Leopold
Heep, Millar, rg	rf, Carmack

Score—Dartmouth College 19, University of Pennsylvania 17. Goals from floor—Moore, Heep, Millar for Dartmouth; Leopold 2, Sullivan, Kneass, Carmack for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Cullen 12, Heep for Dartmouth; Carmack 7 for Pennsylvania.

SPECTACULAR FOUR-BALL MATCH

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 25—Alexander Smith, Belleair professional, paired with Alexander Campbell of Cincinnati finished all square with Cyril Walker of Englewood and Capt. E. F. Carter, the Irish champion, here today in a spectacular four-ball batch. There were 13 birdies and one eagle among the four players. Miss Glenna Collett, the women's national golf champion, played her best golf here today when she went around the championship course in 82, with an 8 on the fifth hole. She played in the morning with Lou Wallace of New York against Cyril Walker and Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis. Walker conceded Miss Collett 8 bisques but finished 2 down.

Scullins Qualify for Final Round

U. S. Soccer Champions Defeat Arden in the Western Finals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25 (Special)—The Scullins of St. Louis, United States soccer champions, defeated the Arden (Pa.) eleven in the western division final at High School Field this afternoon, 2 goals to 1. Scullins, by their victory, earned the right to oppose the eastern champions for the United States title.

At no time did Scullins display a marked superiority over their opponents, and the difference between the two teams was in the greater determination and audacity of the St. Louis players. They put more speed into their play than did Arden, in spite of the fact that Bechtold, outside right, and Bentley, fullback, were not in the best of playing form. The Arden players displayed a bewildering short-passing game which frequently broke up the Scullin defense, but while their playing in midfield was brilliant, it was not particularly dangerous in front of the goal and the Scullin goal was seldom in actual danger.

Arden was the first to score. After an exchange of shots in front of the St. Louisan's goal, O. Ellerman, Scullin goal tender, made a weak attempt to clear the ball. Jaap, Arden's center forward, returned it with his left foot to the far corner of the goal. The Scullins opened the second half with a whirlwind attack, and only remarkable playing by Murphy, left back, and Boyle, goal tender, prevented the St. Louis team from scoring. Arden assumed the offensive when Bentley, the Scullin fullback, had to leave the field.

The St. Louis team again took the offensive when he returned to the game 20 minutes later. Schwartz carried the ball down along the right wing and crossed to the goal mouth where Mulvey shot. The ball hit the goal cross-bar and bounded back. Three Scullin players were on it and crowded it through the goal, Mulvey gaining credit for the shot which tied the score.

Scullins won the game five minutes later. Branningan retrieved a long cross from Bechtold as it was crossing the goal line. He passed back to Schwarz, who was in good position, and the Scullin center, without stopping the ball, kicked it past Boyle, who had no chance to save. The summary:

SCULLINS	ARDEN
Mulvey, ol	or, Duchess
Brannigan, il	ir, Bookie
Schwarz, c	c, Jaap
Rooney, ir	il, A. Brady
Bechtold, or	ol, Morgan
D. Murphy, lhb	rhb, Matthews
Zarschell, chb	chb, O'Donnell
Hennessey, rhb	lhb, Donnelli
Brady, lb	rb, Fagan
Bentley, rb	lb, P. Murphy
O. Ellermen, g	g, Boyle

Score—Scullins Steel Works Football Club 2, Arden Football Club 1. Goals—Mulvey, Schwarz, for Scullins; Jaap, for Arden. Referee—J. B. Storrie. Time—Two 45-min. halves.

CRIMSON EVENS SERIES WITH TIGER SEXTET

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	2	1	.666
Princeton	2	2	.500
Yale	1	2	.333

PRINCETON, Feb. 26—Harvard and the Princeton University sextets will meet Wednesday night, at the Boston Arena, to play off the tie in games won between them. The Crimson's victory Saturday night evened the series with Princeton and Wednesday's game may eliminate the Tigers from the championship of the "Big Three" should it lose to the former. Should the Crimson win Wednesday and repeat here again on Saturday, against Yale, it will again win the championship.

The Crimson entered the new Baker Memorial rink last Saturday night, against the Tiger sextet and defeated the latter, 2 to 1, in a hard played game. Neither team scored in the first two sessions. Just one minute after the start of the third, W. E. Crosby Jr. '24, left defense, counted for the Crimson, but Capt. H. H. Van Gerbig '24 evened the score for Princeton and the game seemed destined for overtime until Capt. George Own Jr. '23, right defense for the Crimson, carried the puck from his own territory through the Tiger team and scored. The summary:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
Walker, lw	rw, Van Gerbig, Jewett
Beals, Owen, c	c, Davis, Jewett, Brown
Larocque, Hill, rw	lw, Stout
Crosby, ld	rd, Scull, Van Gerbig, Mohle
Owen, Hammond, rd	ld, Wall
Bigelow, g	g, Gleason, Leod

Score—Harvard University 2, Princeton University 1. Goals—Crosby, Owen, for Harvard; Van Gerbig, for Princeton. Referees—William Stuart and Donald Sands. Time—Three 15m. periods.

TEBELL WINS GAME FOR WISCONSIN FIVE

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25 (Special)—In a game of thrills here last night the University of Wisconsin came from behind in the last few seconds of play and took a closely-fought basketball game from Purdue University, 20 to 19. G. K. Tebbell '23, Badger guard and captain, in the last minute of play rescued his team from a 19-to-16 defeat with two perfect field goals from mid-floor. The game was nip and tuck from the opening. The summary:

WISCONSIN	PURDUE
Spooner, lf	rg, Robbins
Gage, rf	lg, Wellman
Gibson, Diebold, Elsom, c	c, Gullion
Williams, lg	rf, Eversman
Tebell, rg	lf, Holwerda

Score—University of Wisconsin 20, Purdue University 19. Goals from field—Spooner 3, Gage 2, Tebell 2, Williams, Gibson, for Wisconsin; Gullion 3, Holwerda 2, Eversman, for Purdue. Goals from foul—Gage, Tebell, for Wisconsin; Holwerda 7, for Purdue.

DERBIER WINS FRENCH TITLE

PARIS, Feb. 25—M. Derbier today won the French 18.2-balkline professional billiard championship, taking 4 out of 5 matches of 500 points each. His highest run was 245 and his average 28.13. M. Gibelin was the runner-up. The contest carried with it a prize of 10,000 francs.

BRITISH POLOISTS WIN

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 24—The British indoor pony-polo team tonight defeated Essex troop at the Essex Armory here, 9½ goals to 8½. This marks the first victory for the British team this week.

LEBEL'S VICTORY MOST DECISIVE

Dog Derby Has Only One Team Meeting Requirements

QUEBEC, Que., Feb. 26 (Special)—The big eastern international dog derby, which ended Saturday in the victory of Jean Lebel, a Great War veteran, driving a team of speedy mongrels, owned by the Brown Corporation, is the first event of its kind yet held in this city or district, and proved to be an unqualified success.

From a sporting point of view, this year's contest left something to be desired since the Brown Corporation appears to have been the only entrant fully to realize its requirements, with the result that its dogs and driver easily outclassed the other teams that they were called upon to meet. Next year, it is predicted, there will be at least 15 teams entered for the international trophy and Lebel will be hard pushed to defend his honors. The race was in three heats, run on successive days, of unequal length, but totaling 130½ miles. Seven teams originally started; two entered by the Brown Corporation and driven respectively by Lebel and Skeene, and one each entered by the Holt Renfrew Company, Price Brothers, St. Regis Pulp & Paper Company, Letourneau & Balanger of Montmagny and Clark of West Milan, N. H., the latter being the only American representative.

The Renfrew team failed to finish the first heat; but the other six went the whole distance, with the exception of the St. Regis entry, which dropped out on the third day. Each day the teams were sent away at seven-minute intervals and victory was decided on time elapsed.

Lebel covered the entire distance in 15h. 50m., an average speed of 8½ miles per hour. On each day he gained about half an hour over the second Brown Corporation team driven by Skeene, his nearer competitor and finished 1h. 15m. to the good. On the last day Skeene was sent away first and Lebel last on a course of 43 miles; but the latter was only 10 feet behind his stable mate at the winning post. Skeene's time was 17h. 25¼m. and that of Letournea, who took third place, 17h. 32 1-3m.

By his well-earned victory Jean Lebel captured a gold cup, which must be won three times to be held outright; a silver cup, which remains his property, and a check for $1000. As long as the trophy is won by a Canadian, the contest will be held here; but if it should be lost, it will be transferred to the United States the following year.

WALES AND IRELAND IN FIELD HOCKEY TIE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—Somewhat of a surprise was occasioned in field hockey circles by the Welsh National side's feat of sharing four goals with Ireland at Llandudno, Saturday. This is the first time in the course of 24 such encounters that the result has been other than a victory for the Irish.

With the former Cambridge Blue, T. E. Morel in excellent form, the Welshmen played better than when losing to Scotland recently, whilst the visitors' hockey was considered below their usual standard. H. R. Clarke opened the scoring for Wales about eight minutes after the bully off and W. P. McDonough equalized prior to a change of ends.

The second half was notable for Morel's individual play. He scored the equalizing goal after D. McGregor had given Ireland the lead. The summary:

WALES	IRELAND
Clarkson, lw	rw, J. Brown
Clarke, il	ir, Sully
Gemmill, c	c, McGregor
Morel, ir	il, McDonough
Kilsby, rw	lw, Coburn
Fifoot, lhb	rhb, Fox
Owen, chb	chb, Malcolmson
Bromley, rhb	lhb, Rowlands
Blow, lb	rb, Sherrard
Lampard-Vachell, rb	lb, H. J. Brown
Bishop, g	g, Dillon

Score—Wales 2, Ireland 2. Goals—Clarke, Morel for Wales; McDonough, McGregor for Ireland. Time—Two 35m. periods.

WASHINGTON TO MEET IDAHO IN PLAYOFF

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 26 (Special)—The tie in the northern section of the Pacific Coast Conference basketball race will be played off Wednesday, at Spokane, in the Gonzago College gymnasium between the University of Idaho and the University of Washington for the right to play the southern winner in the Conference.

Washington created the tie in the northern section by defeating the University of Oregon team, Saturday night, 39 to 27. It was Washington's game all the way, the Oregon quintet never threatening seriously. The summary:

WASHINGTON	OREGON
Lewis, Frayne, lf	rg, Shafer, Crouch
Hesketh, Peters, rf	lf, Chapman, Gowans
Frankland, Gundlach, c	c, Latham
Bryan, Gardner, lg	rf, Zimmerman, Rockhey
Crawford, Welts, rg	lf, Gowans

Score—University of Washington 39, University of Oregon 27. Goals from floor—Lewis 5, Hesketh 3, Frankland 3, Bryan 2, Crawford 2, Peters, Gundlach, for Washington; Latham 4, Zimmerman 3, Rockhey 2, Chapman, for Oregon. Goals from foul—Crawford 5, for Washington; Latham 7, for Oregon. Referee—Stanley Riddle. Time—Two 20m. periods.

McGILL GIRLS WIN TITLE

MONTREAL, Feb. 25—The McGill University girls won the Canadian intercollegiate basketball championship here last night when they defeated University of Toronto in a close, hard-checking and exciting game 32 to 30. The championship was decided by a three-day tournament. In the first game Toronto defeated Queen's, 38 to 13, while McGill defeated Queen's in the second 25 to 15. Last year Toronto won the title.

CADET ATHLETES BUSY

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 24—United States Military Academy athletic teams had a busy time here today. The Princeton varsity wrestlers defeated the Cadets 16 to 8; the Cadets' polo team defeated Princeton 16 to 2 and the Army swimmers won their dual meet with Syracuse University, 42 to 20. The Cadets won second place in the triangular fencing meet with 18 points, Yale being first with 24 and Cornell third with 6.

Standing Ski-Jump Record Is Broken

Ironwood, Mich., Feb. 26

Breaking the world's record for a standing ski jump from Ascotfold Hill, Walter Bratlund of Ironwood soared 182 feet through the air for a clean leap yesterday, winning the local tournament.

Bratlund's score for three jumps was 366 2-3 feet. In an exhibition leap he jumped 193 feet, but landed near the bottom of the hill, where a bad slope broke a ski and caused a fall.

Miami-Havana Race Put Over to March 10

International Polo Match Is Dropped—Mrs. Godfrey Wins

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25 (Special)—The ocean racing from Miami Beach to Havana has been postponed one week from the previously set date. The race will be held March 10. A day after the race to Havana the plan is to have the boats race on a 75-mile course before the Malecon in Havana harbor. This event is to occur Sunday, March 11, and will be the first time this sort of racing has taken place during a regatta, the Cuban Yacht Club offering cups and other prizes for these events.

Cash prizes of $10,000 have been offered by Cuba for a race from Miami Beach to the capital of its little republic, with a $5000 prize, $3000 for second and $2000 for third. The boats will then lay over in Havana harbor for a day and on Tuesday will race from Havana to Key West, where the Key West Rotary Club will offer prizes. On Wednesday will come the race from Key West to Miami Beach, ending the ocean-going racing. All the dates of the regatta, however, will depend upon weather conditions.

The international polo program, between Cuba and Miami Beach, is off for this year, the Cubans being unable to get together ponies needed for the games. For several years Cuban and Miami Beach games have been featured the latter part of February. So well do the public like polo that four additional sections for the grand stand at Flamingo Field have been added.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Boston won the women's singles championship of the second annual championship southern Florida tennis tournament by defeating Miss Clare Cassel of New York 6—1, 6—4, today. Miss Cassel entered the finals the favorite, due to her victory, a week ago, in the women's singles event of the Bahama Islands championship. Mrs. Godfrey's victory was an earned one and was deserved.

B. C. Wright, Summit, N. J., United States singles champion in 1906, was a double winner when, paired with G. C. Shafer, former indoor champion, he won the men's doubles by defeating S. J. Adams and R. W. Seabury, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2, and with Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, won the mixed doubles defeating Adams and Mrs. Sybil Seon of London, Eng., 6—4, 6—4.

DARTMOUTH WINS THE TRIANGULAR

Capt. J. W. Burke, Harvard, Only Double Winner

Showing marked superiority in the 45-yard hurdles, pole vault, broad jump and 300-yard dash, the Dartmouth College track team won the Harvard - Dartmouth - Cornell indoor track meet at Mechanics Hall, Saturday night, with 50 points. Cornell was second with 38 and Harvard third with 28.

K. P. Libbey of Dartmouth won the pole vault with a new triangular record of 12ft. 5⅝in. The Dartmouth varsity 1560-yard relay team won that event in 3m. 9 1-5s., also a new triangular record, and the Harvard freshman relay team made a new record of 3m. 10s. for that event.

Capt. J. W. Burke of Harvard was the only double winner, capturing the 600-yard run in 1m. 18 2-5s. and the 1000-yard run in 2m. 22 3-5s.

Ten New England Association of Amateur Athletics Union championship events were run in competition with the college meet. Charles Carroll of Holy Cross College won two of them taking the 40-yard dash in 4 4-5s. and the 300-yard dash in 36 4-5s.

The feature performance was by F. D. Torlett of Bowdoin College when he won the 36-pound weight-throwing contest with 52ft. 10½in. The 600-yard title went to H. M. Dillon of Boston College in 1m. 18 4-5s. P. J. Mahoney, Boston College, won the 1000-yard run in 2m. 22 4-5s. Boston A. A. athletes took the one-mile walk and two-mile run, E. G. Wilson winning the former in 7m. 37 1-5s., and R. E. Brown, the former Cornell varsity star, winning the latter in 9m. 41 3-5s. W. A. Reilly, Boston College, won the 45-yard hurdles in 6 2-5s. Gail Robinson, the Huntington School star, won the running high jump at 5ft. 10in., and C. A. C. Eastman, the Harvard varsity football tackle, won the 16-pound shotput at 43ft. ½in.

PURDUE MATMEN EASY VICTORS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 25 (Special)—Purdue University, by defeating Northwestern University, 28½ to 2½, in a wrestling meet made a clean sweep of the day's sports between the two universities Purdue won three bouts by falls, two by decisions and one by forfeit. In the 158-pound class, A. E. Borden '24, Purdue, and Herman Hathaway '25, Northwestern, wrestled 18 minutes to a draw. L. F. Booth '23, Purdue, who weighed in at 160 pounds, took the feature match of the evening when he gained a fall over A. G. Howard, '24, 190 pounds, in the heavyweight class. R. H. Turner '24 made quick work of his bout with A. F. Jenness '23 in the 115-pound class. Turner has won four bouts this season by falls and has lost none. Capt. E. R. Dye '24 of the Purdue team, threw his man in 7m. 22s. The bouts in the 135-pound class between H. A. Miller '25, Purdue, and D. B. Rost, Northwestern, and in the 175-pound division between A. W. Watson, Purdue, and Guy Goodman '24, Northwestern, were evenly contested with the Old Gold and Black wrestlers gaining slight advantages. Northwestern had no man in the 125-pound class.

MORTIMER HOLDS RACQUETS TITLE

Defeats C. C. Pell, Champion Since 1914, in Hard Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—S. G. Mortimer of New York is today the racquets champion of the United States, as on Saturday, on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, he defeated his club-mate and doubles partner, C. C. Pell of New York by a score of 15—10, 15—4, 14—16, 15—6.

This is the first time Pell has been defeated in racquets since he first took the championship in 1914, and the result was a great surprise. There was no doubt of the superiority of Mortimer, as the only game taken by Pell came as the result of a streak of service aces that Pell was unable to duplicate at any other time, while Mortimer was consistently superior in service all through the play, scoring 19 aces to 8 for Pell, and winning many other points on errors by Pell on weak returns, as well as opportunities for placements given by similar shots by the former champion.

Mortimer had his back hand working with more than its usual precision, making his nick shots on the corner of the front wall go for many placements, while Pell seemed unable to make his returns land above the telltale. Mortimer was also much superior in his court-covering, which has been Pell's chief asset in the past. In the final game Pell fought desperately, holding Mortimer from victory four times after the latter was at match point, but a service ace finally gave Mortimer the match and the championship. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated C. C. Pell, New York, 15—10, 15—4, 14—16, 15—6.

AURA LEES DEFEAT UNICORN SEXTET, 2-1

The Boston Athletic Association experienced its first defeat of the season, marring a string of 17 consecutive victories and one tie game, Saturday night at the Boston Arena, when the Aura Lees of Toronto, defeated the local sextet, 2 to 1, in one of the closest, hard-fought contests here, this year. The regulation three periods ended with the score 1 all and after two overtime periods were played the visitors obtained the odd point and victory.

F. J. Cain, right defense for the visitors, drew first honors in scoring, safely netting the puck on a pass from D. M. Shaw halfway through the first period. The B. A. A. followers were given satisfaction a minute later when Geran turned and swerved a graceful path through the Canadian forwards from center ice and bluffed his way through the outer defense and goal tender for the tying count.

The visitors missed their train to Canada to play the extra period which proved short for W. H. Cotton, right wing for the visitors, successfully shot the puck past A. A. Lacroix, local goal tender, on a momentary laxity of the Unicorn defense. The summary:

B. A. A.	AURA LEES
Rice, Enright, lw.rw	Cotton, Mallenhauer
Geran, c	c, Dinsmore, Shaw
McCarthy, Small, rw	lw, Rice, Cotton
Campbell, Small, ld	rd, Cain
Smith, rd	ld, Speyer
La Croix, g	g, Mitchell

Score—Aura Lees 2, Boston Athletic Association 1. Goals—Cain, Cotton, for Aura Lees; Geran, for B. A. A. Referees—Ernest Doody and Gerald Wiggett. Time—Three 15m. periods and four 5m. overtime periods.

CHICAGO STAGES A GREAT RALLY; WINS

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26—In one of the greatest rallies even seen at Bartlett Gymnasium here, University of Chicago overcame a heavy handicap to defeat University of Illinois in a "Big Ten" basketball game Saturday. Midway in the second half the Maroons were behind, 15 to 8, when they started climbing to victory, which came by a score of 24 to 20.

E. N. Hellstrom '23, captain of the losers, played a brilliant game at forward, shooting three doubles and covering the floor with speed. G. H. Yardley '23, Chicago center and captain, started the rally of his teammates with two basekts in close order from underneath the cage. W. C. Weiss '25 was Chicago's star guard. The summary:

CHICAGO	ILLINOIS
Barnes, lf	rg, Popken, Parker
Dickson, rf	lg, Lipke
Yardley, c	c, Stillwell, Roettger, Stillwell
Duggan, lg	rf, Roettger, Potter
Weiss, rg	lf, Hellstrom, Hansen

Score—University of Chicago 24, University of Illinois 20. Goals from floor—Barnes 3, Dickson 3, Yardley 2, Weiss, for Chicago; Hellstrom 3, Potter 2, Stillwell, Lipke, Popken, for Illinois. Goals from foul—Dickson 6, for Chicago; Roettger 2, Potter 2, for Illinois. Referee—F. H. Young. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ILLINOIS SWIMMERS DEFEAT WASHINGTON

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25 (Special)—The University of Illinois swimming team easily defeated the Washington University team at Francis Gymnasium last night by the top-heavy score of 54 to 13. The meet, witnessed by about 800 students, was the first intercollegiate water event staged at Wilson pool, Washington University's new tank.

Capt. William Taylor '23 of the Illinois team, went the full 75-foot length of the pool in his first plunge for distance. He failed to make his two subsequent attempts for a new intercollegiate conference record by 1-5s., making the 60 feet in 18s.

The Illinois swimmers took all the firsts and all but three of the seconds. Capt. Robert Mudd '24, H. J. Ulrich '24 and Edward Hubing '26 starred for the Washington University team.

U. H. Condon '24 of Illinois took the fancy diving event with 113.1 points. Ulrich of Washington was second with 107.4.

CLEVELAND WINS AGAIN

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24 (Special)—Cleveland again defeated the Detroit hockey team, Saturday night, the fifth city sextet, with substitutes in the lineup most of the time, winning, 5 to 4. The Cleveland aggregation showed little teamwork; but there were many bits of good individual play.

Scotland's Team Rises to Top of Standing

Defeats Ireland's Rugby Football Team at Dublin, 13 to 3

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—Defeating Ireland at Dublin Saturday by 13 points to 3, Scotland's team has risen to the top of the standing in the international Rugby football championship. Whether it will remain there long enough to carry off the honors of the season depends now upon the eagerly awaited game against England at Inverleith March 17.

Saturday it showed very promising form, especially forward, and is not likely to go down before the Englishmen without a great battle. The Irish team is considered to have played better against Scotland than it did against England at Leicester recently, and in the early stages, whilst the home forwards were holding their own, scored its solitary try through Dennis Cussen. However, as A. L. Gracie, hero of the match against Wales, and Arthur Browning repaid the compliment, Gracie's try being converted, Scotland had the lead at half time.

As at Leicester the Irish forwards were weak, but behind the scrum the home team performed bravely in defense. S. B. McQueen, flyhalf, played well as did his partner, W. E. Bryce, and in the second period obtained a try which Browning converted. This was Scotland's twenty-eighth victory against Ireland's 10.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26—Charlton Athletic Club's reputation for springing surprises in competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup was further enhanced Saturday when its team followed up its brilliant victories in the two previous rounds proper with a narrow win by 1 goal to 0 against West Bromwich Albion.

Having overcome Manchester City, Preston North End and West Bromwich Albion, all of which are in the first division of the league and all of which have won the cup at some time or other, London's most recently formed club, with the third division as its usual sphere of action, has reason to be satisfied with its progress.

Tottenham Hotspur, winner of the trophy in 1921, played well to defeat Cardiff City on the latter's native Welsh soil by the odd goal in five, whilst no less creditable was Sheffield United's victory over the league champions at Liverpool.

The score here was 2 goals to 1. The present holder of the trophy, Huddersfield Town, could not do more than share two goals with the Bolton Wanderers and the pair, like Bury and Southampton, which could not score at all will have to replay their tie.

Other results were Derby County 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Queen's Park Rangers 3, South Shields 0; West Ham United 2, Plymouth Argyle 0.

McGILL WINS ANNUAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 25 (Special)—The annual intercollegiate assault-at-arms, which opened here on Friday, was won by the team from McGill University, which won nine events, compared with six victories for Toronto and two for Queen's.

McGill won the honors through the success of a wrestler who won six of the eight classes with Toronto taking the other two. Toronto won three boxing titles and the fencing, while Queen's boxers captured two boxing titles. Only one of the boxing bouts failed to go to the limit, and in two the judges were unable to decide and ordered an extra round. The local university won the two light classes, while Toronto won the three heaviest classes. The 125-pound boxing final was the feature of the night. an Snow's margin over Relyea was small. Black's victory in the 158-pound class was his fourth intercollegiate boxing title. The summary:

BOXING—Final Round

110-Pound Class—McCartney, Queen's defeated Schliefer, McGill.

118-Pound Class—Holmes, Queen's, defeated Hubert, Toronto.

125-Pound Class—Snow, McGill, defeated Reylea, Toronto.

135-Pound Class—Merritt, McGill, defeated Holt, Queen's.

145-Pound Class—Brewer, McGill, defeated Gossage, Toronto.

158-Pound Class—Black, Toronto, defeated Howard, Queen's.

175-Pound Class—Shute, Toronto, defeated Hanna, Queen's.

Heavyweight Class—Mahon, Toronto, defeated Airth, Queen's.

WRESTLING—Final Round

110-Pound Class—Keyfitz, Toronto, defeated Checkley, Queen's.

118-Pound Class—McDonald, McGill, defeated Inman, Queen's.

125-Pound Class—Lucas, Toronto, defeated Reed, McGill.

135-Pound Class—Clement, McGill, defeated Adams, Toronto.

145-Pound Class—Montgomery, McGill, defeated King, Queen's.

158-Pound Class—Armstrong, McGill, defeated Miles, Toronto.

175-Pound Class—Freedman, McGill, defeated Clark, Toronto.

Heavyweight Class—Rumple, McGill, defeated Koppy, Queen's.

FENCING—Final Round

Walton, Toronto, defeated Silverton, McGill.

NORTHWESTERN TEAM LOSES

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 25 (Special)—Purdue University had little trouble winning a dual gymnastic meet from Northwestern University here yesterday afternoon, 749.5 to 574.5. The Old Gold and Black men took first in every event and second in four. Capt. J. M. Rudy '24 and R. C. Becherer '23 did the best work for Purdue. The latter made the highest score out of a possible 90 with 81 in the Indian club swinging event. H. B. Cammack '23 gave a good exhibition on the parallel bars for Purdue. Coach M. L. Clevett's men failed to show the form they did when they defeated Illinois last week. L. D. Gleason '25, by winning the flying rings event, earned the varsity "P." The club swinging event again was the feature number on the afternoon's program. E. G. Kuhlen '24, Northwestern, took part in four events and scored 217.5 points, taking individual honors. R. M. Carpenter '25 made a good showing for the Purple. Purdue has yet to lose a dual meet.

TIGER GYMNASTS ARE VICTORS

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24—The Princeton University gymnasts won a decisive victory over the Dartmouth College team here, Saturday afternoon, totaling 34 points to the latter's 11. The visitors were able to win only two firsts. Captain Sheldon's work on the side horse and Captain Beggs on the parallel bars were the outstanding features.

VICTORIA GAINS IN COAST LEAGUE RACE

Late Victories Leave Vancouver Only One Point Lead—Edmonton First on Prairie

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

Teams—	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Vancouver	15	1	12	31
Victoria	15	0	11	30
Seattle	14	0	13	28

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 26—(Special)—Victoria's triumphant sweep of the Prairies and its three-straight victories over prairie clubs last week completely upset the present race for the Pacific Coast Hockey championship, putting Seattle at the bottom of the league standing and leaving Vancouver with a lead of one point and only one game to play. Unless the Cougars slump seriously, they are assured now of a place in the Coast playoff and the battle for second place has shifted to Vancouver and Seattle, who play their last game together in Vancouver today.

Vancouver still leads, but with only one game to play, it must win Monday to stay in the race, while if Seattle loses, it still will have a chance by winning its last two games provided Victoria wins only one more game. Thus the position of Vancouver, which was considered a certain contender for the championship, is precarious indeed, while the pace the Cougars are setting now, if continued, would land a team which has been holding last place most of the season, at the very top of the league.

Victoria's brilliant climb out of its place at the end of the league, forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of western hockey and proves that Manager Lester Patricks' three-man defense system is making good. After beating Edmonton here Feb. 17, the Cougars invaded Regina last Monday, and beat last year's Prairie champions, 2 goals to 1, Meeking, the Victoria left wing, getting both tallies. This victory was notable as Regina was the only team which beat Victoria on the coast, and also because Seattle and Victoria both were defeated in Regina during their prairie tours. At Saskatoon Wednesday, Frederickson—Victoria's great center forward—scored the only goal of the game, in the last minute of play for Victoria's second prairie win. Frederickson played one of the greatest games ever seen on the prairies in Edmonton last Friday. He scored four goals himself, and, with C. Loughlins' added tally, beat the Prairie League leaders 5 to 4, making the second Victoria win over the Eskimos in a week.

Everywhere the Cougars were hailed as the greatest team that has played on the prairies this year, and their success was credited largely to the work of Frederickson and Fowler the Victoria goal tender, who is having the best season of his career. Victoria has now won four straight games, and five out of its last six contests. The Cougars finish their prairie tour at Calgary, tonight, and will conclude their season with a game in Seattle, Wednesday, and here with Seattle, Friday. If necessary they will replay a protested game with Vancouver here, on the following week. The next six days will see the end of the closest championship struggle in the history of western hockey.

WESTERN CANADA HOCKEY STANDING

TEAMS	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Edmonton	14	1	9	29
Regina	12	0	12	24
Calgary	11	0	13	22
Saskatoon	6	2	12	14

By beating Vancouver and Seattle on the coast Edmonton maintained its lead in the Prairie race, with Regina still in its slump and Calgary slowly creeping into second place. Although defeated by Victoria a week ago, Regina showed improved form and is confident of leading in the play-off.

SCHOOLBOY WINS AT HORSESHOE PITCHING

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 24—Harold Falor, 15-year-old high school boy of Akron, O., today won the world's horseshoe-pitching championship. He took on Frank Lundin, New London, Ia., the title holder; Frank Jackson, Kellerton, Ia., and C. C. Davis, Columbus, O., in the order named, and defeated them for the title. He defeated Lundin, 50—21; Davis, 50—18, and Jackson, 50—46. Lundin won second, while Davis took third place. Jackson, the other member of the Ohio-Iowa "Big Four," won fourth place. Ralph Spencer, the Oklahoma champion, was in fifth place and E. R. Polgman of Conroy, Ia., sixth.

WALTERS WINS WORLD TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26—By scoring 50 points in the six days of racing, Oliver Walters of Newark, N. J., won the world's professional roller-skating championship at Riverview here. Joseph Laurey of Chicago was second with 37 points and Rollie Birkheimer of Columbus was third with 26 points. A field of 10, minus the former champion, Roland Cioni of Cleveland, competed in the tournament. Walters probably will be challenged by Cioni to a series of races within 30 days.

ST. LOUIS WANTS TOURNEY

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The first National municipal tennis championship, planned this year as an outstading feature of the United States Lawn Tennis Association's program for the development of the game on public courts, probably will be awarded to St. Louis, it was disclosed today. A formal bid for the tournament, made by the St. Louis Municipal Athletic Association, has been received and will be considered at the next meeting of the executive committee of the U. S. L. T. A., on March 17. No other bids so far have been received.

BOSTON ARENA
Hockey This Week
WEDNESDAY P. M.
Harvard vs. Princeton
THURSDAY P. M.
B. A. A. vs. B. C.
SATURDAY
Harvard vs. Yale

WELSH ELEVEN DEFEATS FRANCE

Eleventh International Rugby Football Match Is Played at Swansea

By Special Cable

SWANSEA, Wales, Feb. 26—The eleventh international Rugby football match between the teams of Wales and France played here Saturday has gone the way of the 10 that preceded it, the home country winning by 16 points to 8. It was an uninteresting game, in which flashes of extreme brilliance alternated with long periods of rough, scrambling play. The play of the Frenchmen was particularly patchy. Forward they showed many weaknesses against a pack which, as the second half wore on, shone in the loose rushes, and was largely responsible for the Welshmen's success, but behind the scrimmage they were generally sound and at times ultra skillful in taking and giving passes at full speed. In defense, too, the visitors were as wholehearted as usual. Unfortunately, French Rugby, spasmodically as good as any to be found in the British Isles, retains certain peculiarities, not the least of which is a disregard, in moments of heat, for the small but none the less important rules. Consequently, with the Welshmen showing a tendency to fall into the same error, the continuity of the game was spoiled by the frequent whistling of the referee.

The first score by Wales was the result of excellent combination among the three-quarters. T. Johnson suddenly broke through and slung the ball to Melbourne Thomas. The latter lobbed it over the outstretched hands of a would-be interceptor and in a flash Albert Jenkins with the Welsh sprint champion, Rowe Harding, in attendance, was heading for the French line. A pass at the exact moment sent Harding past the renowned fullback, Jean Clement, and the French team, possibly recognizing the futility of pursuit, stood and watched him run the remaining 30 yards to the goal posts. Albert Jenkins, who soon after the game opened, had made two unsuccessful attempts to drop goal, converted the try.

The Frenchmen's opening score was very similar. A Dupontnippy, the indefatigable scrum half, passed the ball to his partner, G. Lacazedieu who, like the famous Englishman, W. J. A. Davies, stands far out from scrum, and this set the threes moving. The ball flashed from hand to hand until the right winger, L. Lalande, went over near the corner flag and ran round and ultimately touched down in a fairly good position. Raoul Beguet failed with the kick.

By now the Frenchmen were thoroughly heartened—with surprising effect on their play. Their strange methods of scrummaging brought the ball out frequently and their backs revealed further brilliance. When half time arrived the result of the game was an open question.

After the restart France took the lead. Adolphe Jaurreguy, some 6 feet tall and exceedingly fast, passed to his left center, R. Ramis, and thence the ball traveled to Rene Lasserre. The French captain dashed through and reached the home line in safety. This time Beguet hit the upright with his attempt and the ball glanced between posts. Wales then looked like meeting with defeat for the third time this season and had the French forwards kept their heads such a result would probably have to be chronicled. Instead they broke under the strain of the home pack's intensified efforts and, following a forward rush, Melbourne Thomas scored an unconverted try for Wales. A fine drop goal from some 30 yards out by Joseph Rees gave the Welshmen a lead of 11 points to 8 and the margin was widened to its final proportions by G. Michaels' try which, like the one that preceded it, was the outcome of a forward rush. Jenkins again kicked the goal. The summary:

WALES — FRANCE
Parker, f..........f, Bayard
Morris, f..........f, Larrieu
Baker, f..........f, Beguet
Pascoe, f..........f, Moureau
Williams, f..........f, Gassayet
Michaels, f..........f, Lasserre
L. Jenkins, f..........f, Etchelberry
G. Thomas, f..........f, Castets
Delahan, sh..........fh, Lacazedieu
John, fh..........sh, Dupontnippy
Harding, lw..........rw, Lalande
A. Jenkins, lc..........rc, Behoteguy
M. Thomas, rc..........lc, Ramis
Johnson, rw..........lw, Jaurreguy
Rees, fb..........fb, Clement

Score—Wales 16, France 8. Tries—Harding, M. Thomas, Michael for Wales; Lalande, Lasserre for France. Place goals—A. Jenkins 2 for Wales; Beguet for France. Penalty goals—Rees for Wales. Referee—Balfour McGowan, Ireland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

MURPHY WINS FIRST RACE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25—James Murphy, last year's champion automobile racer, won the first event of this season's competition, a 250-mile affair on the Los Angeles speedway today in 2h. 9m. 48 3-5s. Benjamin Hill was second, Ralph de Palma third, Edward Hearne, fourth; Frank Elliott, fifth; Thomas Milton, sixth; Dario Resta, seventh; Arthur Klein, eighth; W. D. Morton, ninth, and Jerry Wonderlich, tenth.

CLARKSON WINS IN CLASS A

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—T. H. Clarkson of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York is the new Interstate Class A 18.2-balkline billiard champion. He won the title by defeating Jacob Klinger of the Liederkranz Club in the final match of the play-off of the three-cornered tie for first place by a score of 300 to 203 at the Recreation Academy, Brooklyn.

LEHIGH WINS EVERY BOUT

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 26—Lehigh University grapplers made a clean sweep in the meet against Dartmouth here Saturday night, winning every bout and rolling up a score of 33 to 0. Lehigh scored six falls and one decision, the latter to Levitz, on aggressiveness. Coxe and Rodgers were forced to go into extra periods before pinning their opponents to the mat.

OHIO STATE WINS RELAY MEET

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25 (Special)—Ohio State University relay team, competing separately against teams from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio Wesleyan University, Oberlin College, Denison University, and Case College, in the second annual Ohio Intercollegiate indoor relay carnival here, Saturday night. won all five events.

St. Patricks Win and Pass the Canadiens

Former Regains Second Place by Defeating Latter, 4 to 3

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 26 (Special)—The St. Patricks regained second place in the National Hockey League Saturday night when they defeated the Canadiens by 4 goals to 3, in a somewhat listless game. With second place in the standing in the balance the game was witnessed by the largest crowd of the season, but the hockey did not justify the attendance. Both sets of forwards were off color, particularly in their back checking.

The score was tied three times during the first two periods, the visitors getting the first goal and the teams alternating in scoring until the start of the final 20 minutes.

At the ending of the first the score was 2 all and in the second each scored a goal. The winning goal came half way through the period when Cameron, the veteran defense player who has been kept on the bench for the last few games, made one of his many rushes, rounded Sprague Cleghorn and lifted the puck into the corner of the net. Canadiens had the better of the play in the remaining time, but the locals' strong defense kept them out. They tried to beat Roache by long shots but were unsuccessful. The summary:

ST. PATRICKS — CANADIENS
Pitre, Noble, lw..........rw, Joliatt
Dye, Andrews, c....c, O. Cleghorn, Malone
Adams, rw.....lw, Boucher, Berlinquette
Randall, Cameron, ld.....rd, S. Cleghorn
Stuart, rd..........ld, Coutu
Roach, g..........g, Vezina

Score—St. Patricks 4, Canadiens 3. Goals—Stuart, Adams, Noble, Cameron for S. Patricks; O. Cleghorn, S. Cleghorn, Boucher for Canadiens. Referees—Harvey Pulford and Dr. W. J. Laflame. Time—Three 20m. periods.

McGILL WINS AND CREATES TRIPLE TIE

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 25 (Special)—By defeating Queen's University here last night, 44 to 29, McGill University created a three-cornered tie in the Senior Intercollegiate Basketball League at the end of the regular schedule, and arrangements were made for the play-off in Ottawa. On Friday night Queen's and McGill meet, and the winner plays Toronto on Saturday. Each of the three teams finished the season with two wins and two losses, Queen's winning both their home games, while the other two teams won one home game and one away from home.

The first half of yesterday's game was closely contested and at one time Queen's had a slight lead but at the interval the two teams were even, 17 to 17. For the early part of the second period the teams kept close together but gradually the presence of Little, who was sent in at half time, was noticed and the locals went into the lead and toward the end of the game the visitors crumpled and Little, Mendelsohn and Manson scored frequently, pulling the locals into a big lead in the closing 10 minutes.

Until this time the game had been stubbornly contested but the fast attack inaugurated by Little broke up the Queen's defense and the winners ran wild toward the last. Little, Manson, and Mendelsohn were the stars for the winners while Crain and Amaron were strong in the guard positions. Thomas was the best for Queen's.

NORTHWESTERN WINS SWIMMING MEET, 37-31

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26—Probable results of the championship swimming meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association in March were indicated Saturday when the two strongest contenders clashed at Evanston here. Northwestern University, many times former champions, defeated University of Minnesota, which won the title last year, by a score of 37 to 31. The Conference records were bettered by the keen competition.

R. T. Breyer '25, star sprint swimmer, clipped 3-10s. from the Conference record time in the 40-yard free style by splashing it in 19.1s., and also aided in setting the new 160-yard relay mark of 1m. 19s., which bettered the Conference mark by 1-5s. Breyer also captured firsts in the 100-yard and 220-yard free-style race.

Minnesota scored heaviest in the 220-yard breast stroke, with J. I. Faricy '25 and H. C. Dinmore '24 taking first and second. The winner's time was 2m. 45.1s. Only two other firsts were taken by the Gophers, who thus lost a dual meet for the first time this season.

MONTREAL CLUB WINS

MONTREAL, Feb. 24—The Montreal Ski Club carried off first and second places in the Canadian national amateur ski championships here today, with the Revelstoke representative third. Bing Anderson was fourth. Ragnar Omtveldt, having fallen in an excellent jump was not placed in the first 12. In a special jump after the competition, Ralph Monsen, Montreal, established a record of 130 feet, exceeding Omtveldt's previous best of 126. R. Bowler of Dartmouth made two jumps, one of 104 feet and one of 103.

NEW HAVEN BEATS PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26—The New Haven Hockey Club triumphed over the Pittsburgh Hockey Club Saturday night, 5 to 2. The play of the visitors was the finest seen in Pittsburgh this season. While Pittsburgh was handicapped by the early absence of H. J. Drury, it is doubtful if even his presence could have turned the tide of defeat.

R. G. HILLS BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—R. G. Hills, Princeton University, tonight broke the world record for the indoor 16-pound shot-put at the annual track and field meet of the New York Athletic Club, throwing the ball 48ft. 9in. The former record was made by P. J. McDonald of Olympic fame at 47ft. 6½in.

MRS. BUNDY WINS TOURNEY

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25—Mrs. T. C. Bundy, former women's national tennis champion, outplayed Miss Eleanor Goss of New York today in the finals of the women's singles at the Southern California invitation tennis tournament and won, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, in one of the most remarkable matches ever seen here.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY HAS FINE YOUNG CHESS PLAYER

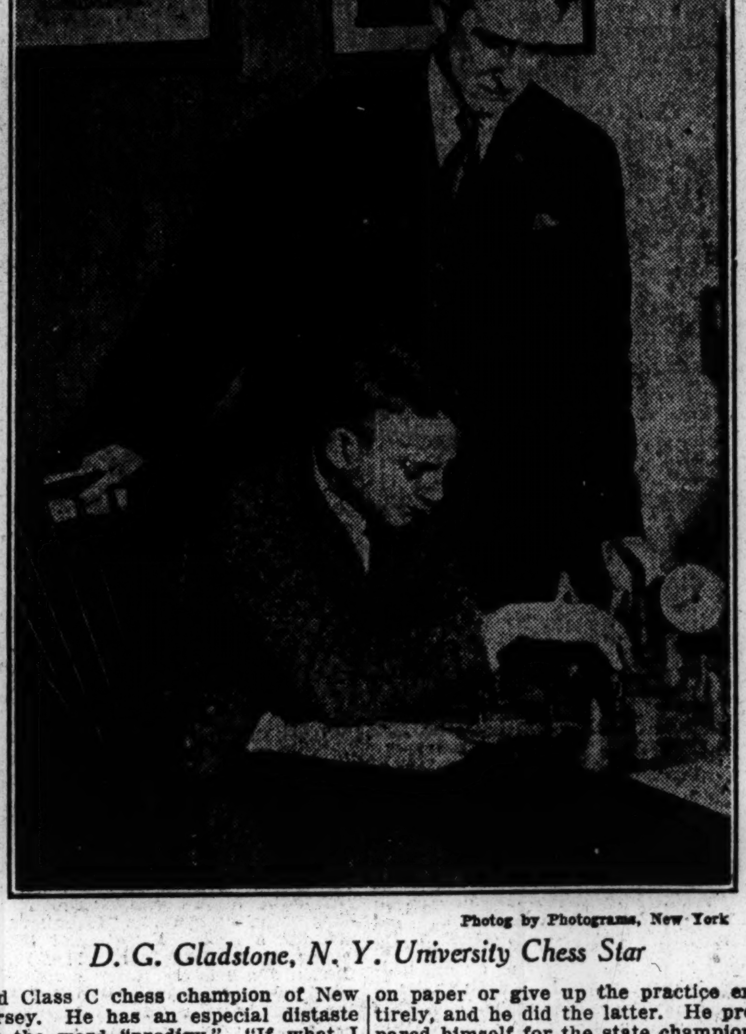
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Chess players who are familiar with the ability of D. G. Gladstone of Newark, N. J., the 15-year-old student at New York University, who made such a remarkable showing in the Intercollegiate Chess League championship tournament this winter, are predicting that he will some day be able to play a strong enough game to make things interesting for the leading chess masters.

Although the youngest student in the university, he is an honor man, a frequent contributor to newspapers, a member of the college chess team

His thorough tactical knowledge and natural finesse won ready acknowledgment from his colleagues, and he was recognized as the leading chess player of his school. His play began to attract notice throughout the State, and news of his skillful vanquishing of veterans reached chess devotees all over the country.

He received invitations to match his ability by mail with experts everywhere. At one time he was playing 35 correspondence games, many of which took months to finish, and he won two-thirds of them. His success at chess-by-mail so increased the demand for him as an opponent that he had either to spend his puzzling over problems



Photog by Photograms, New York

D. G. Gladstone, N. Y. University Chess Star

and Class C chess champion of New Jersey. He has an especial distaste for the word "prodigy." "If what I do is anything out of the ordinary, it's because I like to do it," he explains. "I don't claim any superior mental development, but I do like to understand a subject before I abandon it."

He is the son of the Rev. Pinkus Gladstone of Newark, N. J., and since childhood he has been equally fond of study and sports, and is always ready to act as umpire in a baseball game, or to serve as manager of the team. In the last three years, he has relied largely upon chess for diversion.

Tutored in the fundamentals of chess by his father, he became much attached to the game. He read all the available textbooks and then cultivated the friendship of experienced players. When he had absorbed all he could from a study of their methods, he turned again to written instruction and read all the advanced chess treatises he could find. He entered competition only a little more than a year after his introduction to chess.

He became a member of the chess team at the Barringer High School.

on paper or give up the practice entirely, and he did the latter. He prepared himself for the state championship and won the Class C title. His graduation from the novice class into the ranks of the masters was hailed as an unprecedented feat for an American-born boy.

In speaking about chess playing he recently said: "It's wrong to overestimate the importance of a pastime. Chess is not a worthy life work, and simply because I have some skill at it, I don't intend to let it interfere with my preparation for an active part in the world's affairs. Chess is a most pleasant way to spend a long winter's evening; but I would be silly if I were to devote all my time to it."

Gladstone entered New York University last fall and had no difficulty in making the varsity chess team. He took part in all four of the matches his team played in the intercollegiate league championship winning one match, tying another and losing the other two, giving him 1½ points toward the 8½ scored by his team. As he has three more years to play, New York University is sure of having one strong representative in the next three championships.

OKLAHOMA CLOSES ITS CONFERENCE SEASON

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 26 (Special)—The University of Oklahoma basketball team plays the Kansas State Agricultural College quintet here today in the last Missouri Valley Conference game of the season for the locals. The Sooners have a record of four victories and three losses.

Saturday Oklahoma won its second home and fourth game of the present season when its team defeated Grinnell College, 33 to 25. The first half was five times tied, with Oklahoma emerging with a two-point lead, 18 to 16, at the close. The Sooners showed much more consistency in teamwork and passing, and executed several brilliant drives for goals. The summary:

OKLAHOMA — GRINNELL
Ruppert, Wallace, lf..........rg, Winters
Gilmer, rf..........lg, Whitehill, Cushman
Johnson, Wheeler, c..........c, Benz, Boge
Cocke, lg..........rf, Critchett, Fearing
Bishop, rg..........lf, Gelvin

Score—University of Oklahoma 33, Grinnell College 25. Goals from floor—Gilmer 4, Cocke 3, Ruppert 2, Wheeler, Bishop, Wallace for Oklahoma; Benz 3, Critchett 3, Gelvin 2, Fearing, Whitehill for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Gilmer 9 for Oklahoma; Benz 4, Whitehill for Grinnell. Referee—C. P. Bondurant, Missouri.

FIVE YEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26—Football games between University of Chicago and Ohio State University have be arranged for the next five years on a special contract just announced. Three of the five games are to be played in Chicago, a surprise in view of the fact that two of the last three games between the Maroons and Buckeyes were played here and that Ohio has just opened its huge new stadium and would be expected to negotiate for home games to fill this amphitheater. The schedule according to the contract will place the 1923, 1924 and 1926 games in Chicago, the 1925 and 1927 games going to Columbus. Previous to 1920 these rivals never met on the gridiron.

LONDON SHAMROCKS WIN

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 25 (Special)—The London Shamrocks, women's basketball champions of Ontario for the last two years, defeated the Uptown Brownies of Chicago, middle states champions, here last night in an exhibition game by 14 to 10. The winners led at half time by 10 to 2, but the Chicago girls staged a strong rally in the last half and doubled the score on the locals.

CALIFORNIA TO PLAY NORTHERN WINNER

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Feb. 26 (Special)—The University of California's star basketball team defeated the Leland Stanford Junior University's quintet on the Stanford floor Saturday night, 33 to 17. By this victory California tied Stanford for the championship of the southern section of the Pacific Coast Conference and beat the Cardinals in the annual California-Stanford series. California won three of four games. It was announced by Graduate Manager W. D. Fletcher of Stanford that California's right to "take the trip north" and contest the northern winner for the Conference title has been established. The play-off of the tie thus became unnecessary. The summary:

CALIFORNIA — STANFORD
Talt, Gilcrease, lf
rg, Oliva, Degroot, McBurnen
Douthit, rf..........lf, Anderson, Hooper
O'Neill, Houvinon, c....c, Janssen, Steele
Kyte, lg..........rf, McHose
Kincaid, Lehane, rg..........lf, Rogers

Score—University of California 33, Leland Stanford Junior University 17. Goals from floor—O'Neill 3, Kyte 4, Douthit 5, Talt 2, Gilcrease for California; McHose 2, Janssen, Anderson, Rogers, for Stanford. Goals from foul—Talt 3, for California; McHose 7, for Stanford. Referee—J. R. Klawans. Umpire—McEvans.

W. W. Swayne '24 was unanimously elected to be captain of next year's varsity soccer team. Swayne, who has played through two successful years on the team, at right halfback, is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He will probably lead the team to Canada for a series of games next winter.

BUKER RUNS RECORD TIME

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25—What is claimed to be a world's record for the one-mile run on a 12-lap indoor track was recorded at Bartlett Gymnasium here yesterday by R. B. Buker, a graduate student at University of Chicago, formerly of Bates College in Maine. Buker was caught by Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran Chicago athletic director, at 4m. 18 5-10s. for the distance. His trainer, Coach T. W. Eck, timed him with a fifth-second watch at 4m. 18 2-5s., and with a tenth-second watch at 4m. 18 4-10s. The former record for the track was set years ago by Joseph Stout of the university at 4m. 21 1-5s. Buker says it is the fastest mile by 5s. he ever ran

EVELETH CLOSES ITS SEASON WITH A WIN

Defeats Duluth, 1 to 0—Desjardiens Scores Only Point in Overtime

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
(Western Division)

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Paul	12	4	.750
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Eveleth	11	9	.550
Duluth	8	8	.500
Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
Milwaukee	4	16	.200

EVELETH, Minn., Feb. 26 (Special)—The Eveleth Hockey Club closed its season with a glorious victory here, Saturday night, when the locals defeated the Duluth Hockey Club, 1 to 0, in an overtime contest. C. Johnson, defense man for Eveleth, was partly responsible for the lone tally, aiding Desjardiens, who scored it, placing Eveleth ahead of Duluth in the race for the championship of the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

The game was the fastest and most thrilling ever seen here. Although there was no scoring on either side for three and a half periods the game was full of thrills and both sides seemed so evenly matched that it seemed neither would be able to pass the other's goal.

One minute and 14 seconds after the second half of the extra period opened, Johnson carried the puck all the way down the ice and with a mighty drive sent the puck on its way toward the visitors' goal. Iver Anderson, goal for Duluth, jumped in front of it, but Desjardiens was ready for the rebound and before Anderson could recover he shot the puck in. The summary:

EVELETH — DULUTH
Galbraith, lw..........rw, Olson
Johnson, c..........c, Seaborn
Davis, rw..........lw, Goodman
Johnson, ld..........rd, Clark
Nicklin, rd..........ld, O'Connell
McTeigue, g..........g, Anderson

Score—Eveleth Hockey Club 1, Duluth Hockey Club 0. Goals—Desjardines for Eveleth. Spares—Desjardiens for Eveleth, McMunn, Nelson, McCormish for Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods, one 10m. overtime period.

MISSOURI FIVE WINS FROM NEBRASKA TEAM

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 25 (Special)—The University of Missouri basketball team won a fast and closely contested game from the University of Nebraska five here. last night, 39 to 23. The game was better than the score indicates.

F. H. Wheat '25, forward, was the scoring star for Missouri, with a total of eight field goals, before he was removed in the second half. W. O. Usher '25, forward, was easily the star for the visitors, playing a flashing offensive game and accounting for nine of his team's points. The summary:

MISSOURI — NEBRASKA
Wheat, Elstner, lf.......rg, Riddlesbarger
Browning, Lester, rf...lg, Wyant, Tipton
Bunker, c..........c, Warren
Hays, Lewis, lg..........rf, Usher
Faurot, Vanice, rg
lf, Cosler, Klepser, Holland

Score—University of Missouri 39, University of Nebraska 23. Goals from floor—Wheat 8, Browning 3, Faurot 2, Hays 2, Vanice, Lester, Elstner, Bunker, for Missouri; Warren 3, Usher 2, Riddlesbarger 2, Klepser 2, for Nebraska. Goals from fouls—Browning, for Missouri, Usher 5, for Nebraska. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

SWEDES MOVE MAILS OVER HEAVY ROADS

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20—A strange sight in Northern Sweden is a sort of traveling post office, consisting of a motor truck and trailer, mounted partly on ski runners and partly on tractor bands, and designed to negotiate the snow drifts in the country roads. The Postal Department, after making preliminary tests, has just put this new vehicle into service, and, if it proves successful, it bids fair to revolutionize the winter carrying traffic of the Northland.

The new omnibus differs from the usual passenger conveyance chiefly in the adaptability of the chassis. Thus, for the ordinary smooth road the weight of the car is supported by four ordinary wheels, of which two are directly behind and between the rear wheels, while the other four are arranged on either side of the bus so as to track with the rear wheels. For still rougher going these side wheels run on tractor bands, resembling those used on tanks during the war. And when snow would make the roads otherwise impassable, ski runners are installed under the front wheels.

TASMANIA FINDS WATER BY BORING

HOBART, Tasmania, Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The first practical effort in the direction of locating underground water supplies by boring in Tasmania has been made by the Geological Survey Department.

The bore was put down for the Government railways in country where there is no pipe supply, and water was obtained at a depth of 85 ft. to 95 ft. It rose to within six inches of the surface, with a flow of 600 gallons per hour. It has been proved that extensive sub-artesian basins exist over a wide area of country, and the work of the department will be of great value to the mining and pastoral industries.

CASTLE TO HOUSE IRISH COURTS

DUBLIN, Feb. 3—Dublin Castle is now being rehabilitated for occupancy by the courts and offices of the High Court of Justice which, since the destruction of the Four Courts, have been carrying on at great inconvenience at the Kings Inns. The great state rooms of the castle are being turned into courts. The Privy Council Chamber has been set up for the Court of Appeal. The King's Bench will find place in the throne room, and Chancery courts will sit in the drawing rooms, while the ball room is to be the new law library.

Start Saving Today
Interest Begins March 1
NORTH END SAVINGS BANK
Over 45 Years at This Address
57 COURT STREET, BOSTON

SOUTHERN TEAMS START TOMORROW

Third Collegiate Basketball Tourney Draws 23 Entries

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26 (Special)—All preliminaries for the third annual southern intercollegiate basketball tournament have been completed, the drawings have been made, and everything is ready for playing to start tomorrow. There are 23 teams entered in the tournament. Members of both the Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Southern Intercollegiate Association having combined to form the one big tournament. Five teams that had previously announced their intention of entering the tournament, withdrew at the last moment before the pairings had been made. Of these five teams, however, none with the possible exception of the University of Kentucky, would have had a chance to win the meet. The teams withdrawing were Citadel College, University of Florida, Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Tulane University, and Kentucky. Sixteen teams will be brought into action Tuesday as follows:

Furman University vs. Millsaps College; Centre College vs. Clemson College; Louisiana State University vs. Vanderbilt University; Georgetown College vs. University of Chattanooga; Mississippi College vs. North Carolina University; University of Alabama vs. Wofford College; University of Tennessee vs. University of Georgia; Alabama Polytechnic Institute vs. Mercer University.

Eight teams drew byes for the first day: Georgia School of Technology, Tulane University (later withdrew), Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Mississippi, Newberry College, University of South Carolina, Sewanee University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute being the eight. On Wednesday night Georgia Tech meets the winner of the Centre College-Clemson College game. Centre is expected to win over Clemson and this would bring together two great rivals. Their last meeting was in 1920 on the football field and Tech easily defeated the Colonels.

There is also a strong possibility of Tech and Georgia meeting in the third round of the tournament. Georgia has only to clear the University of Tennessee out of her path to make the meeting possible, as Tulane University withdrew, after having drawn a bye. Should Tech and Georgia come together, this alone would be enough to secure the success of the tournament, as it has been proved once before that the 8000 seating capacity of the Atlanta Auditorium was not sufficient to accommodate the basketball fans when these two teams met in 1921. Picking the possible winner is a task that few have cared to undertake. With the exception of North Carolina University, which won last year's tournament, every team entered has been beaten at least twice. North Carolina, however, met only one team from this section in one game. The tournament is the only way to decide a real championship team, and the basketball five that goes through and wins five straight games from such competition deserves the laurels beyond any controversy.

University of Kentucky won the first tournament staged in Atlanta, and the University of North Carolina won last year and the latter stand a fine chance to repeat this year.

IOWA TRACK TEAM WINS

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 24 (Special)—The University of Iowa track team defeated that of the University of Wisconsin here yesterday afternoon, 51 to 35, in the first indoor meet of the season. Iowa took seven of the 10 firsts and broke three local track records. G. B. Noll '24 of Iowa, lowered the Old Gold record for the mile, C. R. Brookins '24 clipped 9-10s. from the local mark for the quarter-mile and the relay team took 4s. from the record set here by Illinois. Brookins was the high scorer of the meet, getting eight points and running on the winning relay team. Coulter defeated Brookins in the 50-yard dash by a close margin. The University of Iowa gymnasts defeated those of the University of Illinois, 1000 to 972.5, on the local floor last night. The Illini gained a lead in the first event and the Hawkeyes gradually worked it down, winning by a safe margin after the brilliant performance of L. J. Bailey '24 in the Indian clubs event. G. W. Tompkins '25, the Iowa captain, was the high scorer, making 333.5 points in the five events in which he participated. Maurice Adler of Illinois scored firsts in the horizontal bar and the flying rings.

IOWA STATE WRESTLERS WIN

AMES, Ia., Feb. 25 (Special)—The Iowa State College wrestling team defeated the University of Minnesota here last night, 31 to 0, winning five bouts on falls and two on decisions. The closest encounter of the meet was that in the 145-pound class between Capt. B. O. Brown '23 of Minnesota and F. C. Shepard '23 of Iowa State. Shepard maintained his record of never having lost a bout, but only after the match had gone to two overtime periods; he went underneath in the first overtime session, but in five seconds he had got out and was behind his opponent. He retained this position throughout the remainder of the match for a time advantage of 5m. 55s., but he was unable to secure a fall. In no bout was a Minnesota man behind for more than a few seconds. Ames secured falls in the 115, 135, 158, 175 and heavyweight classes.

RITOLA MAKES WORLD RECORD

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—William Ritola, Finnish-American Athletic Club long-distance star, established a new world record of 15m. 11-5s. for the 5000-meter indoor run at the Brooklyn evening high school's games tonight. The old mark of 15m. 5 4-5s. was held by G. V. Bonhag.

Candies Cakes — Baur's Est. 1872 Denver — Tea Room Ice Cream
Manufacturers of the BEST Candies
See Our Beautiful Store When in Denver
Mail Orders Solicited Given Prompt Attention

Every Day This Week
Annual Clearance Sale
Allen, Hall Co.
334 Boylston St., Boston
An unusual opportunity to secure the finest home furnishings and decorations at exceptionally low prices.

OTTAWA TO ENTER FINAL PLAYOFF

Victors Defeat Hamilton Tigers, 5 to 1, and Now Hold Safe Lead of League

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts
Ottawa	13	1	7	27
St. Patricks	11	1	9	23
Canadiens	10	2	9	22
Hamilton	6	0	15	12

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 26 (Special)—The Ottawa Senators made certain of entering the playoff for the National Hockey League title next week, when they defeated the Hamilton Tigers here, Saturday night, by 5 goals to 1, before the smallest crowd of the season.

The locals scored the first goal of the game and the only counter of the first period and during the first 20 minutes of the game, they had the better of the play, holding the Senators to their own end of the rink and extending Gerard, Bouchar and Benedict to the limit to keep them from their lead.

Within three minutes of the start of the second period, the Ottawas had scored two goals, and they added another before the end. In the final period Ottawa adopted a four-man defense that kept the Tigers well out, and, after the locals had finished trying to break through, the visitors twice broke away and scored. Towards the end of the game the locals were thrown back on the defensive. The summary:

OTTAWA — HAMILTON
Dennenay, Helman, lw..........
rw, Bouchard, Roach
Nighbor, Clancy, c..........c, Burch
Darragh, Broadbent, rw..........
lw, Wilson, Arbour
Gerard, ld..........rd, Reise
G. Boucher, rd..........ld, Prodger
Benedict, g..........g, Forbes

Score—Ottawa 5, Hamilon 1. Goals—Dennenay 4, Darragh for Ottawa; Roach for Hamilton. Referees—C. P. Leserve and Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MILITARY ACADEMY DEFEATS NAVAL TEAM

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 25—The United States Military Academy basketball team defeated that of the United States Naval Academy in a fast and well-played game here yesterday afternoon by the score of 37 to 29. The midshipmen put up a hard battle but were outplayed at most of the stages of the game. The summary:

ARMY — NAVY
Vichules, lf..........rg, Barnes, Jones
Roosma, rf..........lg, Shapley
Dabezies, c.......c, Walshe, Jones Walshe
Forbes, lg..........rf, Farrish, Harris
Wood, rg..........lf, McKee

Score—United States Military Academy 37, United States Naval Academy 29. Goals from field—Roosma 6, Vichules 4, Forbes 3, Dabezies 3, for Army; Shapley 4, Barnes 2, Farrish, Harris, McKee, for Navy. Goals from foul—Roosma 5, for Army; McKee 11, for Navy. Referee—Kinney, Yale. Umpire—Ortner, Cornell. Time—Two 20m. periods.

While the West Point five was winning the basketball game, the Navy water polo team defeated the Patterson Athletic Club of Baltimore 88 to 0, and the Midshipmen's gymnastic team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in their dual meet 51 to 3.

CRIMSON WRESTLERS WIN

Harvard defeated Norwich University at wrestling, 21 to 8, at the Hemenway Gymnasium Saturday afternoon. The Crimson grapplers were victorious in five of the seven bouts, Norwich winning in the 115-pound and 175-pound classes. Four of the seven bouts were won on falls and the action was fast all the way.

COMSTOCK TO COACH YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25—Boyd Comstock, former track coach of the University of Southern California, has been appointed coach at Yale University to take charge of candidates for the field events. The position is being created temporarily because of the absence of Head Coach J. C. Mack.

VICTORY FOR BROWN WRESTLERS

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 26—The Brown University wrestling team won from Massachusetts Institute of Technology Saturday night, 14 to 13. Tech won two falls, Bruner throwing Jones in the 115-pound event and Herford pinning Ellinton. Dickenson of Brown registered a fall over Cohn.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26—Yale University defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology 61 to 10, in their annual swimming match Saturday night. M. I. T. got only one second place, that being in the relay race. In all of the other events the visitors' men were outclassed.

YALE FRESHMEN ARE CHAMPIONS

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26—The Yale University freshmen hockey team won the 1923 championship in the triangular series, when it defeated the Princeton University freshmen by the score of 2 to 1, Saturday afternoon, at the new Baker Memorial Rink here.

SAVING MONEY IS A MATTER OF DETERMINATION,
not of income.
Many people with small incomes save money regularly while others that earn much larger sums go through life without putting aside a penny for emergencies.
Whether YOUR income is large or small, determine today that you will save a definite sum each week.
Your savings deposited in our Savings Department on or before MARCH ONE will draw interest from that date.
Resources $14,000,000
Liberty Trust Company
100 Washington Street, Boston
Cor. Court Street
Member Federal Reserve System

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Opera, Orchestra, and Recital—a Week of Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 24

SCHUMANN'S symphony in D minor, No. 4, is a work which I believe I have never heard played quite to my satisfaction. People who profess to know a good deal about orchestras tell me I need never expect to hear it well played, for the reason that the instrumentation is so poor. No matter how that may be, the music itself has more charm for me than many symphonic pieces that are scored with perfect skill. A presentation which I heard the City Symphony Orchestra, Dirk Foch, conductor, give in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Feb. 19, was no better than I have heard other organizations give, and no worse. It seems strange to me that Schumann should be more expressive in the third movement of the D minor symphony, or the romanza, which is a sort of orchestral song, than he is in some of his vocal songs, the workmanship of which cannot be questioned.

Beethoven's Violin Concerto

Beethoven's violin concerto in D major, the solo number, brought Bronislaw Huberman, the violinist, to the notice of the New York public again. To me the interpretation of the concerto set forth by him and Mr. Foch was of the very finest quality. Mr. Huberman played his part with a certain reticence, yet with remarkable warmth. He kept the form of the composition both in detail and in general outline clearly before his listeners and he carried along the general mood of the composition and the special mood of each movement and of each melodic member of a movement in the most tactful combination and balance imaginable.

On the afternoon of Feb. 20, I went to Æolian Hall, where Alfredo Casella gave a piano recital. The pieces he played in the time I stayed were two small numbers by Scarlatti, the sonata in A major by Mozart, the prelude, chorale and fugue by Franck, the "Cypress Grove" by Castelnuovo-Tedesco and "Piano Rag Music" by Stravinsky. Mr. Casella's particular line, I should say, is composing. His piano-playing strikes me as very skillful and altogether interesting, and yet I would not describe it as that of a virtuoso.

"Tannhäuser"

On the evening of Feb. 21 I heard the Wagnerian Opera Festival singers in the first act of "Tannhäuser" at the Manhattan Opera House. I care little what I hear them in, so long as it is Wagner, and so long as Leo Blech conducts. The "Tannhäuser" cast included Mr. Lussmann in the title rôle and Mme. Hoellischer in the rôle of Venus; and I shall not attempt to say how these artists sang, nor how other principals or how the chorus of men sang. I rather deem that the chorus outsang the soloists, but I did not pay particular attention. I listened to the instrumental and vocal ensemble as one thing, guided by the remarkable hand of the company's chief conductor. To be a scholar in Mr. Blech's school for listening is a great privilege. It is to learn what Wagner ought to be and to obtain a standard wherewith Wagnerian interpretation may be judged. There has been no such opportunity in New York for a number of years.

On the afternoon of Feb. 22, I heard the orchestra of the Wagnerian Opera Festival play the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the sustained E flat that introduces hearers to Wagner's tetralogy of "The Ring." Edouard Moerike was the conductor and he captivated me completely. Temperamentally he is somewhat different from Mr. Blech, being more poignant in his expression and slightly more alert in his rhythm. "Rheingold," the opening piece in the "Ring" cycle, has seemed to me before now a little drab musically and dull dramatically; but not so under Mr. Moerike's direction. The rich voices of Friedrich Schorr and Ottilie Metzger were heard in the rôles of Wotan and Erda, respectively. The talent of Desidor Zador for the grotesque was manifested in the rôle of Alberich.

Werrenrath

At the fall of the curtain on Act I of "Rheingold" I left the Manhattan Opera House and went to Carnegie Hall, where I heard Reinald Werrenrath, with Harry Spier as his accompanist, sing Schubert's "Aufenthalt," Wolf's "Zur Ruh,'" and Schumann's "Widmung" and "The Two Grenadiers." Few more golden baritone voices are to be heard than Mr. Werrenrath's, and on this occasion his tone was beautiful and expressive to a degree. In war time Mr. Werrenrath was wont to regret that the German master-songs had to be banished from recital programs. He used to speak, if I recall aright, of the difficulty singers had in making up their repertory with Schubert, Schumann and Brahms left out. He has got past that disability now; but for my part, I must record myself as approving the idea of an English text for his German songs. There are certain German songs, the original texts of which I long ago learned by heart; and I do not deny that I enjoy hearing them sung in German by an American, even when I somewhat doubt the authenticity of his pronunciation. At the same time, I enjoy better hearing them sung, as Mr. Werrenrath sang "The Two Grenadiers," to words which everybody in the house understands.

After listening to Mr. Werrenrath's group of German songs, I returned to the Manhattan Opera House for the third act of "Rheingold," which I liked in point of stage management, dragon, rainbow and all, no less than in respect to musical direction.

"Walküre"

On the afternoon of Feb. 23, I attended the performance of "Walküre," by the Wagnerians, in which Jacques Urlus was the Siegmund, Friedrich Plaschke the Wotan, Eva von der Osten the Sieglinde, Ernst Lehmann the Hunding, Mme. Hoellischer the Brünnhilde, and Jessyka Koettrick the Fricka. The performance was conducted by Mr. Blech; and for quietness, intimacy, delicacy, precision, and continuity, it resembled something given by a chamber music organization. Who said that the "Ring" dramas are loud and vast? Old-fashioned notions. Describe Beethoven's last quartets that way, if you will, but not Wagner's "Rheingold" and "Walküre" any more.

On the evening of Feb. 23, I heard the greater part of the "Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss, when the festival men and women put aside grand opera for a few hours in favor of operetta. Except for the uncommon pleasure of hearing light opera given by first-class singers, I will not pretend to have got much from the occasion myself. Adele's laughing song in the second act was exquisitely done by Editha Fleischer and Rosalind's song spiritedly done by Marcella Roeseler. Conducting by Otto Schwarz was sufficient for the music in hand.

"The Flying Dutchman"

The Wagnerians must needs practice conservation and not expend all their talent on one show. When the conducting is strong, they can take off a little from the singing; and when the singing is of their best, they can stand a let-down in the conducting. Tonight I heard them in the first and second act of "The Flying Dutchman," with Eugen Gottlieb leading the orchestra and with Meta Seinemeyer taking the rôle of Senta and Mr. Schoor that of the Dutchman. Mr. Gottlieb was the first one of the conductors whom I have known to permit the accompaniment to sound too loud, but he directed with good rhythm and at what seemed the proper pace. Mme. Seinemeyer sang the ballad in act two with that dreaminess which the melody demands and that waywardness which the text requires. Mr. Schorr's study of the Dutchman, having mystery and wildness in act one and humanity and tenderness in act two, was a portrait of strong lights and shades. His singing in the out-of-doors scene disclosed amplitude of tone and forcefulness of declamation, and in the indoor scene richness of color and grace of style. Not the least effective part of the performance was the chorus of spinning maidens in the opening of act two.

From the Manhattan Opera House I went to the Metropolitan Opera House tonight for the last act of "Madam Butterfly," in which a new soprano, Thalia Sabanieva, appeared. From such evidence as I could obtain from my brief stay among the claqueurs, I should judge that Mme. Sabanieva is a well-schooled actress and a gifted singer.

Schelling's 'A Victory Ball' Played in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The feature of the week-end concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra was the first performance of Ernest Schelling's "A Victory Ball," with the composer present to note with great satisfaction the admirable interpretation Leopold Stokowski and his men gave the vivid, spirited and significant composition. It is based on Alfred Noyes' poem which has the same title as this musical "fantasy," to use Mr. Schelling's own term for the composition. He began it just a year ago in New York and finished it last summer in Switzerland. The score has not yet been printed. The composer explained that he returned from Europe much troubled over the apparent general thoughtlessness, despite the lessons supposedly taught in war's grim school of service and sacrifice. In this mood he came on the verses of Noyes, and his music parallels the description the poet gives. We have dancers in the polonaise, the fox-trot, the tango, flinging aside all recollection of heroic deeds. But suddenly and thrillingly upon their blatant folly strikes the roll of drums, the thud of feet, and the shadowy hosts are passing by. A mighty climax is built up, with the full, shattering power of the drums and the major brasses. The dancers return to their giddy, heedless measures—but somehow there is a difference—the wild gyrations are less salient and corybantic. There is the skirling of the bagpipes as Scottish warriors recur to the scene; and finally, off the stage, the trumpets in hushed distance are sounding "taps." As Lawrence Gilman so well puts it, the work is "a bacchanale traversed by a vision." In concept and execution, even at this first hearing, it is safe to assign to this new music a place not merely among the most successful things its author has done but among the superior musical imaginations of our epoch.

On the same program a young Philadelphian, Ruth Montague, soprano, appeared as soloist in Lia's Aria from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" and "Adieu forêts" from Tschaikowski's "Jeanne d'Arc." This appearance was a result of winning the Stokowski medal for 1922. "The object of this medal," in the terms of the official announcement, "is to endeavor to find musical talent among the young musicians of Philadelphia, and to bring it before the public." Miss Montague, naturally, betrayed immaturity and inexperience and the sense of an ordeal. But she earned the liberal measure of applause she received, with a voice of sympathetic quality, wanting in declamatory and dramatic assertiveness but revealing a carefully cultivated limpidity and no small endowment of natural sweetness. F. L. W.

"Cobbs Creek, Winter," From Painting by John J. Dull, in Annual Charcoal Club Show, Baltimore

Architecture

London Exhibit of Modern Architecture at Grosvenor House

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 9

ON MARCH 5, 1923, will take place the private view of the first exhibition organized by the recently formed Architecture Club of London. This exhibition, which is to illustrate "Twenty Years of British Architecture," will be held at Grosvenor House, kindly lent for this purpose by the Duke of Westminster, and will be open to the public from March 6 to March 24.

The exhibits on the walls will consist entirely of photographs of work actually carried out, but there will be shown in addition a considerable number of models of buildings. Some of these are historical in character and show the gradual development of the English house. The remainder are models of buildings carried out in the last 20 years. Another feature which will add greatly to the interest of the exhibition is a series of lectures on architectural and similar subjects illustrated with lantern slides. These will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays during the period of the exhibition, at 5 p. m. Among those who have already promised to deliver lectures are Messrs. Clutton Brock, and Mr. Nigel Playfair.

Until recently the public has had but little opportunity of seeing collected together reproductions of some of the best work that has been done by the British architects of today and yesterday. Buildings, as a rule, are almost as faithful reflections of the the public as of the skill and knowledge of the architects who design them. It is largely because people are beginning to realize this fact that the general interest in architecture is increasing. It is a very encouraging sign. The exhibition of "Twenty Years of British Architecture" should do much to quicken this interest, on which the future of building in the British Isles, and so much else, depends. P. P.

Los Angeles Has an Architectural Exhibit

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The designs, sketches and photographs shown in the exhibition of architecture and allied arts, given at the Los Angeles Museum, by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Los Angeles Architectural Club recently, gave some idea of the serious efforts of the members of this profession to encourage an appreciation of artistic buildings and to create a desire for symmetry and beauty of structure, even in smaller homes and commercial designs.

The Los Angeles Chapter was organized by a struggling group in 1894, and has come to occupy an enviable place of importance in the architectural circles of America.

This exhibition of their work and that of the Los Angeles Architectural Club, consisting of 660 pictured examples of architectural work in various branches, completely filled the Gallery of Fine Arts and was supplemented by an exhibition of textiles in the rotunda. There was nothing lacking, from the moderate priced six-room house to the dignified Hall of Records—school houses, clubs, the magnificent homes that are hidden away in orange groves or on the hillsides, churches, public buildings, landscape planning, interior decoration and furnishing—so much indeed that one could hardly grasp it all.

The Los Angeles architects have builded even better than they thought, for, while they frankly say that their exhibition was simply to educate the public, the public has sensed something bigger—a type of architecture adapted from the pueblos and the houses of old new Spain, that is fitted to this section and which "belongs."

When asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor about the trend in architecture, Myron Hunt, pioneer in the profession in the city and designer of many homes and buildings, gave his views which are in substance as follows.

The decided trend toward the southern type, meaning by this the Mediterranean races, involves an ethnological rather than a purely architectural question. There has been a gradual change in the style of homes and public buildings due to climatic conditions which has taken us away from the northern type. It is no longer necessary for us to build steep roofs to shed snow and we have gradually eliminated other features which had come to seem necessary as decendants of a northern people. Little by little in all types, domestic and foreign, a warmer note has been introduced. Fully 60 per cent of American buildings have been adapted from the style known to belong to the Mediterranean races and the remainder has, somewhere about the planning, an unmistakable warmer note. This Mr. Hunt feels is the result of the sure and steady infusion of southern element into Californian social life.

The special award of "Distinguished Honor in Fine Arts" made "for any executed work of pre-eminent merit in any of the fine arts" and which was found by the jury to have distinction above all other work of all classes was awarded Robert D. Farquhar for the W. A. Clark Jr. Mausoleum.

Theatrical Notes

The Little Theater in Akron, O., is now established in the ballroom of a large residence, with seats for 150. The stage itself measures a bare 20 feet, though an ample back stage allows for good lighting effects. Anyone in the city with play-writing ambitions or who may have ability in stage producing is invited to participate. Folk dances and divertisements already have been on the program, while included in the plays cast by members of the drama association have been Lord Dunsany's "A Night at an Inn," "The Florist Shop," Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion." Mrs. Phillip Chapin Jones is director.

A reorganization of the Sock and Buskin Club at the University of Arizona has resulted in the establishment of a dramatic workshop and Little Theater known as The University Players, for the production of original plays. The players also hope to publish the one-act plays they produce. The author will work in collaboration with the actors and directors in the production of his play. At present the players will use the University auditorium but later they hope to have their own little theater. The general direction of the workshop is in the hands of Prof. Frank Lane, formerly of the University of Pittsburgh where he organized the Pitt Players. The first of the original plays will be acted on March 2.

Amateur playwrights of Sangamon County, Ill., have been asked to submit one-act plays for presentation by the Community Players of Springfield. A contest open until April 15 is in progress and several excellent productions are expected.

Will Rogers, the rope-twirling comedian, is to make a series of two-reel pictures, under the supervision of Hal Roach, who also makes the Harold Lloyd comedies, at the Roach studios in Culver City. Rogers will write many of the stories, most of which will have a western flavor. Charles Parrott, who has been making the Harry Pollard comedies, will direct him, and his leading woman will be Marie Mosquini.

Charcoal Club's Annual Show of American Art in Baltimore

Baltimore, Feb. 20
Special Correspondence

THE fourteenth annual exhibition of American art, held at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, under the auspices of the Charcoal Club, provides an interesting survey of the various art movements in the United States. Yet, unlike the one hundred and eighteenth annual at the Pennsylvania Academy, it shows those movements running parallel one to another, and consequently without mutual contact. It is almost as if the work shown were raw material from which, some years later, there eventuated the more advanced amalgamation of theories as evidenced in the academy annual.

The work of Leon Kroll is here shown in that period of its development—recent possibly, yet no less remote from his canvases in the academy annual—when the artist seemed to be painting under a cloud. His colors were muddy. There was apt to be a superabundance of brown, as in "Woodstock, November," or of gray, as in "Central Park, June." Yet Kroll has, from the beginning of his experiments, worked with a certain appreciation for form and for color unity. His pigment, however muddied, is never detached. It does not yield to fanaticism in its application. And, as a result, the painter has emerged from the shadow of a clouded palette, and has produced the vivid, luminous, almost liquid canvas "In the Hills," now at the Pennsylvania Academy. The same liquid treatment is foreshadowed in "Woodstock, November," in the Charcoal Club annual.

Landscapes as interpreted by Gifford Beal, Jonas Lie, Redfield, Ritschel Hibbard, and Maurice Molarsky possess strength and vigor of form and color, while sea and harbor in all their changing moods from sombre to bright one finds mirrored in canvases by Paul Dougherty, Hayley Lever, and Henry B. Snell.

Among the landscapes, the work of Carroll S. Tyson Jr. commands attention. Tyson, a prominent figure among the Philadelphia Modernist group, has achieved an unusual effect in his painting of "A New England Town." He has reversed the old tradition of the important foreground.

The vogue of still-life is again in the ascendant. The one and only prize at the disposal of the jury—Robert Henri, Leon Kroll and Burtis Baker—the Joseph Lewis Weyrich Memorial Prize for the best painting by an artist resident in Maryland, has been awarded to Mary Worthington Crummer for a pleasing color mosaic, "Trophies From the Garden."

Everett L. Bryant and Maude Drein Bryant, whose still-life compositions raise that phase of the painter's skill to the heights of the decorative, both contribute flower studies. "Fête of Light and Flowers," by Everett L. Bryant, a soft, hazy blending of color in foliage and crowds, is an attempt to work from a problem in decoration to a more atmospheric and ambitious interpretation. The subject is not still-life, but the mood of a flower festival.

Between the interpretation of western life by Henri, "Indian Girl in White Ceremonial Blanket," and that by Ufer, "Manuel La Jeunnesse," there is a striking difference, revelatory, perhaps, of that materialism which one feels to be creeping into the work of the latter. However crude or sketch-like his medium, Henri paints broadly with a certain vivid appreciation for the spirit of the being he interprets. Ufer, on the other hand, clings to the soil. He interprets men and women through the still-life objects of their civilization; he does not interpret their civilization as the result of their own personalities and creative impulses. One feels, therefore, that this understanding is external, and that his symbolism is an aggregate of material objects. It is all so well defined, with sharp edges—clear cut. It says exactly what the artist intended—says it with emphatic finality which precludes any further exercise of the imagination.

Another portraitist of interest is Camelia Whitehurst, whose sketch-like handling of paint produces a stimulating impression. Her portraits of children are vivid with the fresh cleanliness of youth. One feels, however, that their strength lies in their spontaneity of treatment. They possess that invigorating charm which one so often discovers in a good "first start," but which quite as often is destroyed when pushed to completion.

Among the many painters contributing to the annual are Mary Kremelberg, Mary Townsend Mason, Mary Butler, E. K. K. Wetherill, Alice Kent Stoddard, Fred Wagner, Erik Haupt, Childe Hassam, and Griffith Baily Coale.

The sculpture in the Charcoal Club annual may be roughly divided into two groups—that devoted to the portrait bust, and that to the small statuette, amusing in subject, but otherwise negligible. The majority of the sculptors are Baltimoreans, among them being Edward Berge, Isabelle Schultz, Jans Schuler, and Joanna Gichner, with Ida Costigan and Beatrice Fenton from New York and Philadelphia. DOROTHY GRAFLY.

AMUSEMENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS with TED SHAWN and Denishawn Dancers and Instrumental Quartette Directed by Louis Horst NOW ON TOUR Management DANIEL MAYER AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON

AGNES HOPE PILLSBURY — STEINERT HALL Tomorrow at 3 — PIANO RECITAL — Reserved Seats $1 and $1.50 and Tax Now at the Hall

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

What's the Matter With Lily? — Arlington Theatre — Wed., Feb. 28 Sat., Mar. 3 Eves. 8:10 Sat. Mat. 2:10 50c to $2.50 — Tickets at Box Office, Herrick's, Filene's — Benefit of Radcliffe Endowment Fund

Eves. at 8:20 Mats. Tues., Thur., Sat. at 2:20 — COPLEY THEATRE Tel. Back Bay 6761 — Seats Down Town Filene's, Jordan's and Shepard Stores — Henry Jewett ANNOUNCES Second Week of Granville Barker's Comedy from the Spanish The Romantic Young Lady

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

SELWYN Eves. 8:15 Wed. and Sat. 2:15 Phone Beach 193 — Evenings 50c to 2.50 WED. & SAT. MATINEES 50c to 2.00 — Now! CHANNING POLLOCK'S TREMENDOUS PLAY The FOOL

B. F. KEITH'S "The Amusement Centre of Boston" Week of Feb. 26 at 2 and 8. Tel. Beach 1724 Vivienne—A Notable Merger of Stars—Harry ☆ SEGAL & CARROLL ☆ Each Eminent Artists in Their Respective Lines — MRS. GENE HUGHES — VENITA GOULD — Humphrey Dancers — Ben Beyer, The McCarthys, Blanche Sherwood McLaughlin & Evans—Jim McWilliams

Maurice Tourneur's Mammoth Production The Christian from SIR HALL CAINE'S World Famous Novel — PARK — LAST WEEK Last Times Sunday — Mats. 50c to $1—Eves. 50c to $1.50 All Seats Reserved.

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS: "'For All of Us' is the best play I have ever seen." WILLIAM HODGE IN "FOR ALL OF US" STUDEBAKER—NOW Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, $2.00.

POWERS'—NOW INA CLAIRE And Her Company Including BRUCE McRAE In Arthur Richman's Sprightly Comedy "THE AWFUL TRUTH"

SELWYN THEATRE BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR IN a new comedy "PARTNERS AGAIN" By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

GEO. M. Cohan's Grand MATINEES Wed. & Sat. "Biggest success of season."—Examiner. GEORGE M. COHAN'S International Comedy Sensation "SO THIS IS LONDON!" The Play of a Thousand Laughs

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

The Washington Heights Musical Club

announces a

Piano Recital

by

ROBERT LOWREY

at The Plaza

Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Ninth Street

Tuesday Evening, February 27th, 1923

8:30 P. M.

Program

I.

Fantasia C minor .... *Mozart*

II.

Sonata Op. 57 .... *Beethoven*

Allegro assai
Andante con moto
Allegro ma non troppo Presto

III.

Reflets dans l'eau .... *Debussy*
Clouds .... *Griffes*
An Indian Idyll .... *Mokrejs*
Scherzo .... *Mokrejs*

IV.

Etude F minor .... *Chopin*
Etude F major .... *Chopin*
Mazurka B flat major .... *Chopin*
Nocturne F sharp major .... *Chopin*
Ballade A flat major .... *Chopin*

Mason & Hamlin Piano

Tickets $2.20 (war tax included)

Address MISS J. R. CATHCART, *President*
200 West 57th Street, New York City Telephone Circle 3560

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Play That "Gets" You! THE FOOL CHANNING POLLOCK'S WONDER PLAY PRODUCED BY THE SELWYNS Times Sq. Theatre, W. 42d St. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance HENRY W. SAVAGE offers A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC THE CLINGING VINE with PEGGY WOOD

CORT THEA., W. 48 St. EVES at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15 MERTON OF THE MOVIES WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME NOW DAILY MATINEES 2:15 NIGHTS 8:15

FULTON Thea., W. 46 St. Eves. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15 SAM H. HARRIS presents MARGARET LAWRENCE In the New York Success "SECRETS" "Genuine acting ability of the highest order." —F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

SAM H. HARRIS Thea., 42 St. W. of B'y. Ev. 8:15 MATINEES WED. & SAT. SAM H. HARRIS Presents OWEN DAVIS' NEW PLAY ICEBOUND Staged by Sam Forrest. "Should enjoy a long run at the Harris Theatre." —F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present The Moscow Art Theatre Week of Feb. 26 Collective Bill—Acts from Plays by DOSTOIEVSKY and TURGENIEFF Jolson's 59th St. Theatre at 7th Ave. Eves. at 8. Mats. Fri. & Sat. at 2.

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present Balieff's 4th CHAUVE-SOURIS Direct from MOSCOW-PARIS-LONDON 2ND YEAR CENTURY ROOF THEATRE 62d St. & Central Park West Entrance on 62d St. Phone Columbus 8800 Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tuesday & Saturday 2:30

JOHN GOLDEN Presents 7th HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30 Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 GEO. M. COHAN Presents THE HIT OF THE TOWN "SO THIS IS LONDON!" "A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

LIBERTY THEA., West 42d St. Eves. 8:10 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10 GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS In the New American Song and Dance Show, "Little Nellie Kelly"

GLOBE Broadway and 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. GOOD SEATS ALWAYS AT BOX OFFICE OLIVER MOROSCO Presents LADY BUTTERFLY "A Dazzling Spectacle."—Sun. Staged by NED WAYBURN.

Henry Miller's THEA., W. 43 St. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. "BRILLIANT AND MEMORABLE PERFORMANCE" — Eve. Mail. JANE COWL as "JULIET" "A CONSTANT JOY"—American.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed.&Sat. 2:15 GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES Fourth Annual Production

BELMONT Thea., 48th, E.B'way. Bry. 0048. Eve. 8:30. Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:30 H. B. WARNER In the Harvard Prize Play "YOU and I" With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30 Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 Anne Nichols' Laughing Success "Abie's Irish Rose"

AMBASSADOR 49th, W. of B'y. Eve. 8:25 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15 TESSA KOSTA in the Season's Musical Gem. Caroline

NEW YORK CURB PRICE RANGE

Price range for week ended February 24, 1923

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
16500	Acme Coal	.62	.55	.55	—.06
6000	Acme Pack	.31	.26	.26	—.03
100	AmCotFab pf	100	100	100	
100	Alum C of Am	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅝
2300	Amal Leather	17⅝	15⅝	15⅞	—1
50	Am Gas & El	172	168	168	—.08
200	do pf	46½	45½	45½	
400	do w i	34½	34½	34½	—⅝
100	Am Haw S S	16½	16½	16½	—½
100	Am Thread	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10	Am Lt & Trac	136	136	136	—1
21000	Auto Knit Hos	24	22½	23¼	—⅛
100	Armour Leath	19	19	19	
5300	Armour Co pf	99½	99⅛	99⅜	
300	Arnold Const	20	19	19	—½
2600	Atlan Fruit C	2¼	2	2⅛	
175	Bord Con Mk	114	112	113	—½
800	Brit Inter A	17	16½	17	+⅝
200	do B	12⅛	12	12	
1900	Bklyn City Ry	10	9¾	10	+½
17100	Buddy Buds	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
200	CampbellS pf	107½	107½	107½	—1⅜
4900	Centrifugal P	14½	13½	13½	—⅝
10	Celluloid Co	97	97	97	+7
1200	Cent Rib Mills	32	28⅞	32	+3½
3600	Cent Ter Sug	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
700	Charcoal Iron	2	1⅝	1⅞	
600	do pf	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅜
6500	Chi Co Mfg wi	68½	61¼	61¼	
700	Chic Steel Wh	3½	2½	2¾	—¾
11000	do pf	9½	8½	8⅞	—⅛
4200	Chi Nipple	4	3¾	3⅞	
10200	ClevelandAuto	34½	32⅜	32¾	
4900	Checker Cab	61½	59	60¾	—½
40	Colorado Pow	26	24½	24½	
27000	Columbia Em	.41	.31	.31	—.01
200	Col Ry L & P	45½	45½	45½	
3000	Colum Carb	42⅜	40¾	41½	—¼
3800	Cuyamel Fruit	60½	59½	60	—½
6400	Cox Cash Strs	6	4⅝	4¾	—1
20	Congoleum Co	155	149	155	
200	Curtiss Aero	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
100	Davies, Wm A	34¼	34¼	34¼	
600	Del L&W Coal	84¼	83⅜	83⅞	+⅜
	[illegible]				

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
40900	do of N Y	49⅝	46¾	37⅝	+1
40	do of Ohio	310	300	308	
61900	Vacuum Oil	55⅛	49¼	53⅝	+4½

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
2000	Allen Oil	.28	.25	.25	—.02
2000	Allied Oil, nw	.15	.15	.15	
1400	Ark Nat Gas	8½	7⅝	8	—⅝
41000	Big Indian	.27	.24	.27	+.02
3900	Bos Wyo	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
500	Brit Con Oil F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	Cardinal	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+¼
20000	Carib Synd	6⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅝
1145	Cities Service	193	189½	189½	—½
2100	Cit Ser B ctfs	19¼	19	19	—½
600	Cities Ser pf	69¼	69	69	—⅜
100	Col Pet	.65	.65	.65	
1000	Cons Royalty	1½	1⅛	1¼	
6800	Creole Syn	4⅛	3⅞	4	—⅛
600	Duquesne Oil	2	2	2	
12000	Eng Petro	.19	.16	.17	—.03
52600	Federal Oil	.97	.90	.93	+.04
1800	Fensland	19	17⅝	19	+1
4200	Gilliland Oil	4½	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
20700	Glenrock Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
1300	Granada Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
32300	Gulf Oil	68⅛	64⅝	65½	—1⅜
3300	Harris Cons	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
21000	Hudson Oil	.13	.11	.12	
500	Humphreys O	33½	32⅛	33	+2⅝
4400	Indep Oil	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
24000	Keystone R	.40	.35	.36	—.02
500	Kirby Pet	3½	3	3	—⅜
9000	Lance Creek	.04	.04	.04	+.01
3800	Latin-Am Oil	.78	.76	.78	+.01
3400	Living Pet	.98	.94	.95	+.01
100	Lone Star Gas	25	25	25	
700	Lowry Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11000	Lyons Pet	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
3100	Mammoth Oil	53⅛	51⅝	52⅝	+1⅛
100	Marine Oil	5	5	5	
4000	Maracaibo Oil	11⅞	10¼	10¼	—1⅜
600	Margay Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅜
700	Marland Ref	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	
3900	Marland Mex	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
1400	Merritt Oil	11⅛	10⅞	11	+¼
500	Mex Eagle	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
37000	Mexico Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
	[illegible]	.16	.12	.16	+.01

MINING

[illegible]

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
100	Kerr Lake	[illegible]			
2000	Kewanas Min	.04	.04	.04	+.01
4000	Knox Divide	.03	.03	.03	—.05
1000	La Rose Min	.28	.28	.28	
100	Lake Shore	3½	3½	3½	
60000	Lone Star	.07	.05	.06	—.01
2000	McKin Dar	.19	.19	.19	—.01
4000	McNamara C	.03	.03	.03	
12800	Mason Valley	2⅜	2	2	—⅜
66000	Mohican Cop	.45	.37	.43	
6000	Morington	.01	.01	.01	—.01
10000	Mammoth Div	.12	.10	.10	
8000	Nabob Min	.05	.04	.04	—.01
64000	National Tin	.25	.21	.24	+.02
10000	Nev Ophir	.17	.15	.17	+.01
9000	Nev Sil Horn	.02	.02	.02	

STANDARD OILS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
	[illegible]				
5615	Imp Oil Can	[illegible]			
315	Illinois P L	170	168	170	+1
285	Indiana P L	100	97	100	+2½
61800	Inter Pet	24⅛	22⅞	24	+⅝
715	Magnolia	164	161	162	—2
700	Nat Trans	29	28½	28½	—½
175	N Y Transit	135	133	134	—2
125	Northern P L	110	108	109	
4850	Ohio Oil	85⅝	83¼	84½	+1
1475	Prairie O & G	273	262	265	
3260	Prairie P L	117	115	116	+1
305	Solar Ref	204	183	204	+19
465	South P L	111½	109½	110½	+½
170	South P O	195	193	193	—1
38600	S O of Ind	67½	65⅝	66⅞	+⅝
29100	do of Kan	57	49	53⅞	+4½
12900	do of Ky	110	104⅛	107⅞	—⅝
30	do of Neb	285	230	285	+55

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
	[illegible]				
17000	[illegible]				
19000	Vacuum O 7s	107½	107½	107½	
5000	Valvoline 7s	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	+⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
60000	Argen 7s '23	100½	100¼	100⅜	
266000	K Neth 6s	100½	99⅞	100½	+¾
105000	Mexico Gov 6s	57½	54⅝	57⅞	+2⅝
1000	do 4s	39½	39½	39½	+½
74000	Russian 6½s	16¼	14	14½	+1¼
144000	do 6½s ctfs	15⅝	13½	14	+1½
73000	do 5½s	15½	13½	15½	+2½
28000	do 5½s ctfs	15	14	14	+2½
55000	Swiss 5½s	103⅝	103⅜	103½	+⅛
96000	U S Mex 4s	39¾	38⅝	39⅝	+⅛

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended February 24, 1923

CHICAGO

STOCKS

[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
1225	Wahl	9⅝	8	8⅝	+¼
1125	Western Knitg	33	30½	32½	+2
21005	Wolff Mfg	106	104	105½	+2
2130	*Wrigley	275	270	272½	+2⅝
2286	*Yellow Mfg B	86	78	83⅛	+2⅝
62745	*Yellow Taxi	[illegible]			

*Ex-dividend.
**Ex-rights.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
478500	Arm&Co5½ Del	96	96	96	
54000	Ch C&C Rys 5s	56¼	55½	55½	—1
1000	Chi Rys 1st 5s	81	81	81	—1
15000	do ser A 5s	65	64½	65	
18000	do ser B 5s	49¾	49	49	—¼
1000	Chi Tel 5s	100	100	100	+⅛
6000	Com Ed 1st 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—¼
5000	Swift 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	+½

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	..	95
Arkwright Mills	60	..
Barnard Mfg Co.	125	..
Border City Mfg Co.	107	..
Bourne Mills	145	..
Charlton Mills	130	..
Cornell Mills	175	..
Davis Mills	..	116
Davol Mills	..	125
Fall River Electric Light Co.	138	..
Flint Mills	160	167½
Granite Mills	..	114
King Philip Mills	172½	178
Laurel Lake Mills pf	100	..
Laurel Lake Mills com	55	..
Lincoln Mfg Co.	105	110
Mechanics' Mills	125	140
Merchants Mfg Co.	..	135
Narragansett Mills	130	..
Osborne Mills	107	..
Parker Mills com	50	..
Pilgrim Mills com	125	..
Pilgrim Mills pf	105	..
Pocasset Mfg Co.	88	..
Sagamore Mfg Co.	275	..
Seaconnet Mills	42	50
Shove Mills	90	93
Stafford Mills	..	125
Stevens Mfg Co.	145	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	130
Union Cotton Mfg Co.	165	..
Wampanoag Mills	105	110
Weetamoe Mills	100	107

Public Utility Earnings

IDAHO POWER

December—	1922	1921
Gross	$206,379	$192,872
Expenses	74,580	71,707
Net	131,799	121,165
Surplus	78,345	80,593
Gross—year	2,446,254	2,298,741
Expenses	1,142,797	1,065,516
Net	1,303,457	1,233,225
Surplus	687,781	736,825
Pref dividends	90,545	89,491
Balance	597,236	647,334

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
80	do pf	98	98	98	+1
14	Union Mtge	155	155	155	—5
20	Union S & L	19½	19	19	—½
55	Van Dorn Iron	8	8	8	
220	Victor Rubber	20	20	20	
43	W-S-Morgan	53	53	53	+⅝
30	White Motor	50	50	50	+5
20	Y&O Riv RR pf				

* Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$5000	City Ice 1 M 6s	97	97	97	+1
1000	Cl-Akron Bg5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	—⅛
2000	Hanna Fur 8s	103½	103½	103½	—⅛
2000	Lk Sh El Gen 5s	50½	50½	50½	

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net chge
20	Amalgamated O	127	126½	126½	+8½
40	A & L P Nat Bk	164¾	164¾	164¾	+1⅜
50	Assd Oil	127	126	126	—2½
10	Cal Packing Corp	86	86	86	+½
5	E Bay Wat A pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	+⅛
5	Gen Pet pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	—⅜
25	Gen Pet	38½	38½	38½	—⅜
20	Gt West Pwr pf	98½	98⅝	98⅝	—⅝
100	Honolulu Oil	2.70	2.70	2.70	
100	Magnavox Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅜
16	Natomas of Cal pf	4	3⅛	3⅛	—½
100	North Amer Oil	1	98c	98c	—.11
20	Oahu Sugar Co	40½	40¼	40¼	+1⅛
100	Olaa Sugar Co	9½	9½	9½	+½
100	Paauhau Sug Pln	13½	13	13	—¼
25	P G & E 1st pf	90½	90½	90½	+⅛
10	Pac G & E	81	80½	80½	—1
30	Pac Oil	46¼	46	46	—¼
40	Paraffine Co	35¾	35	35	
10	Pioneer Mill Co.	31	30¼	30¼	+⅝
35	Spring Val Wat.	73	72¾	72¾	
10	Standard Oil Co.	61	61	61	+⅛
100	Texas Cons Oil	4.40	4.37½	4.37½	+17½

BONDS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net chge
1000	Miller&Lux B5s	103½	103¼	103¼	+¼
1000	Natom of Cal 6s	61	60½	60½	+½
2000	Pac G & E 7s	108	107½	107½	
5000	Spng ValWat 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—¼
1000	Sperry Flour 6s	97	97	97	—½

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
120	Auto Body	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	—⅜
1550	Charcoal Iron	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
2550	do pfd	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅜
875	Columbia Mot.	3⅝	3½	3½	—½
300	Columbia Sug.	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
1120	Cont Motors	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
300	Det Cream Co.	19½	18¾	19¼	+¼
174	Det Edison Co.	111	110	110	
175	Edmund & J.	28	27½	27¾	+¾
56	Ford Mot Can.	420	417	420	
125	Gen Necessities	8½	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
300	Gen Motors	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+¼
7100	Gladys B Oil	20	19	20	+2
2825	do pfd	42	39	42	+2
150	Hall Lamp	27½	27¼	27¼	
18237	Hayes Mfg Co.	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+⅛
2030	Mich Sugar	6½	5⅝	6	—¼
1800	Motor Wheel	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	
2080	Packard Mot.	14⅝	14	14	—¼
170	do pfd	97½	96¼	96¼	+2
6120	Paige-Det Mot.	17⅝	16	17½	+1
4405	Reo Motors	14	13¾	13⅞	
695	Scotten-Dillon	32	31½	31½	—⅛
2918	Tim Det Axles	11¼	11	11⅛	
166	do pfd	95½	95⅛	95½	+4½
95	Union Mortg	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
110	Wolverine Cem	2⅞	2¾	2¾	

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Amal Sugar com	3.90	3½	3⅝	—.05
do pf	94	93	94	+1
Cement Securities	141	141	141	
Gt West Sug com	88	87	87	
do pf	105½	105	105½	
Holly Sugar com	36	34	34	—2½
do pf	86	85	85	—1
Mtn States T & T	104	104	104	
Utah Idaho Sug	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—.05
Chappell	.50	.50	.50	
Cons Royalty	1.88	1.86	1.88	+.01
E. T. Williams	.98	.85	.98	+.08
Kinney Coastal	.40	.39	.39	+.03
Mountain & Gulf	1.54	1⅛	1.54	+.06
Mountain Prod	20	19½	19½	—.12
Roy & Producers	.14	.13½	.14	
Salt Creek Prod	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
Western States	.24	.24	.24	

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Denver Water 4½s	100	100	100	
Denver School 5s	103	103	103	
Colo Highway 5s	103	103	103	
Den G El 1st G M 5s	93	93	93	
do 1st R S F 5s	88	87	87	—1
Den Tramway 1st 6s	90	90	90	
Nev Calif Elec 6s	96	95	95	—1

MONTREAL

STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS

[illegible]

BONDS

[illegible]

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
50	U S Card	[illegible]			
216	U S Printing	64¾	63¾	64½	—½
400	US Print 1st pf	100	100	100	+½
33	US Print 2d pf	75½	74½	75½	+½

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
415	Cinti Gas & El	83	82¼	82⅝	—¼
255	Cinti Tel	71½	71	71	—¼
170	C N & C St Ry	76½	76½	76½	—½
29	Cinti St Ry	33⅝	33½	33½	—½
61	Ohio Bll Tel pf	103	103⅝	102⅝	—¼
50	CNO & TP Ry	101½	101	101½	—½

BANKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
10	Citizens Nat	202	202	202	—1

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
201	Arun Corp	43½	43	43½	+¾
200	Balto Tube	25	25	25	
220	Com Credit	61¼	61¼	61¼	+¼
40	Com Credit pf	26	26	26	
83	Com Cred pf B	27¼	27	27¾	+¼
1218	Celestine Oil	40	35	37	—3
22	Con Coal	93	92½	92½	—1
109	Con Power	114	113¾	113¾	—1¼
36	Con Pow 7s pf	107	105⅝	107	+1½
79	Con Pow 8s pf	118	117	118	
150	Cit Nat Bank	48⅝	48½	48½	—½
74	C & P Tel pf	110	109¾	109¾	—¼
137	E Rol Mills	36	31	36	+5
30	E Rol Mills pf	90	87	90	+3
130	Houston Oil pf	91	90½	90½	—½
141	Md Casualty	87½	87	87	
72	Mer Nat Bank	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
120	New Ams Gas	37	36⅝	36⅝	
55	Pa W & P	106½	106	106¼	—1
46	U S F & G	160	160	160	+4
625	U Railw com	19½	18⅝	19	
870	W B & A pf	31⅝	31	31	
125	Old Town Nat	14	14	14	—¼
26	Man Fin 2d pf	25⅝	25½	25½	—¼
108	M Ver Mills pf	62½	63	63	—2¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$34200	Mon V Tr 7s	101	100½	100½	—⅛
9000	Con P 6s A	103½	103½	103½	
30000	U Railw 4s	73½	73	73	
7000	U Rail 6s '49	101½	101	101¼	—⅝
6000	Elk Horn 6s	98½	98⅜	98⅜	+¼
9200	W B & A 5s	77¼	77	77½	+¼
6000	Con C'l ref 5s	89	88¾	88¾	—¼

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
202	Park Cit Min	3.50	3.40	3.40	
1105	Tintic Stand	2.67½	2.60	2.60	—.10
2000	Walker	4.10	3.65	4.00	—.10
2000	Cardiff	.31	.31	.31	
1000	Sil King Co	2.70	2.70	2.70	+.15
5000	Colum Rex	.21	.20	.20½	—.½
65	Daly	1⅛	1.10	1⅛	+.15

DEBT PLAN UNPOPULAR

LONDON, Feb. 24—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has declined to consider the proposal of one member of Parliament to transfer England's bullion reserve in payment of the debt to the United States.

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

[illegible]

BONDS

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

[illegible]

BONDS

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
23	S L Union Tr	[illegible]		95	
10	S V-B-D G com	95	95	32¾	
431	Wag Elec com	32⅝	32	32	+1
75	Wagner Elec pf	83	83		

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$3000	ESL&Sub Co 5s	81½	81¼	81⅜	+¾
17000	Kin L D T 5s	94½	94	94	
3000	MR&BT Ry 5s	94½	94½	94½	
1000	Mo Edi El 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	—¼
8000	S L Cit 4s 1928	98½	98½	98½	
6000	United Rys 4s	62½	62	62	
1000	Un Rys 4s cd	61	60¾	60¾	—¼
1000	Wag Elec 7s	100	100	100	

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
377	Amalg Oil	127	116½	126	+9
3345	Gen Pet com	39	37⅝	38¼	+⅛
482	S O of Cal	61⅛	61	61⅛	
269	Union Oil	112	110½	111	+1½
2381	U O Associates	49	47¾	48¼	+¼
140	Globe Grain cm	68	65	67½	+1½
143	Goodyear Tire	85	85	85	
140	Union Sugar	26	25	25	
269	L A Gas	92	90⅝	91¼	+¼
260	San Joaq L	99⅛	99½	99½	
11	S C Ed 7%	107	104⅛	105	+¼
454	S C El com	103¾	103	103	
24	S Co Gas	101	101	101	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chg
$1000	L A Gas 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	
6000	P E Ry 5s	85¾	85¾	85½	+¼
4000	S Cal Tel 5s	92	92	92	
4000	San Joaq L 6s	100¼	100	100¼	
2000	S Co Gas 5½s	94½	94¼	94½	+¼
3000	Union Oil 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+2½

TEXTILE ISSUES STRONG FEATURES OF LONDON LIST

LONDON, Feb. 26—Textile issues were strong features of a generally cheerful industrial list on the stock exchange here today. Hudson's Bay was 7⅝.

Fresh buoyancy was noted in diamond shares.

Kaffirs were firm but trading was professional. Rubbers were steady but uninteresting.

The oil group received good support. Royal Dutch was 34¾. Shell Transport & Trading 4 5-16, and Mexican Eagle 2⅜.

There was light buying of home rails. Dollar descriptions were quiet but showed stability.

Argentine rails held well but the demand was small.

Gilt-edged securities were stronger in spots.

Changes in French loans were narrow, with hesitation in evidence.

Generally, the markets were firm and sentiment was confident.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER INCOME SHOWS RECOVERY

The income account of International Silver Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Net inc*	$1,139,133	$470,516
Preferred divs	482,288	452,145
Surplus for com	656,844	18,371
Per cent on com stock	95.8	2.6

*After deducting depreciation charges, taxes and bond interest.

Last year the company wrote off $1,500,000 from trade marks and patents, thus reducing surplus on Dec. 31, 1922, to $4,104,090.

LIBERAL SELLING OF MAY OPTION WEAKENS WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Liberal selling of the May delivery of wheat had a bearish effect on the whole wheat market today during the early dealings.

The opening, which ranged from ⅛ to ½c. lower, May $1.17¼@1.17½, and July $1.13⅝@1.13¾, was followed by a moderate further setback.

After opening unchanged to ¼c. lower, May 74⅛@74¼, the corn market continued to sag.

Oats opened ⅛c. off to ¼c. up, May 44¼@44⅜, and later showed losses for all the active months.

Provisions were easier.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University in his weekly index number service shows the average movement, from week to week (1) of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices, on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents.)

	Index number	Purch. power
1913	100	100
1920		
May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922		
January (low)	138	72.5
1923		
January, week ending Jan. 12	156	64.1
January, week ending Jan. 19	157	63.8
January, week ending Jan. 26	157	63.5
February, week ending Feb. 2	159	63.0
February, week ending Feb. 9	158	63.1
February, week ending Feb. 16	161	62.0
February, week ending Feb. 23	164	61.0

(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1923)

VANADIUM CONCERN MAKES NET PROFIT FOR THE LAST YEAR

The financial report of the Vanadium Corporation of America for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a net income of $295,250 after all charges and depreciation. This is equivalent to 79 cents a share earned on the 373,334 shares of capital stock, compared with a net loss of $427,546 in the previous year.

The income account for 1922 shows these changes:

	1922	Increase
Net earnings†	$418,073	$491,447
Other income	21,115	*9,216
Total income	434,188	482,231
Depre & dep	138,938	*183,429
Other chgs	......	*57,136
Net income	295,250	722,796
Dividends	......	......
Surplus	295,250	722,796

†After expenses, ordinary repairs and maintenance.
*Decrease.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 26—Consols for money here today were 57⅞, Grand Trunk ½, De Beers 14⅛, Rand Mines 2⅜. Money 2¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2⅝@½ per cent; three months' bills 2⅝@7-16 per cent.

OTIS STEEL'S YEAR

Otis Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net loss of $427,659 after taxes and charges, compared with $5,189,543 in 1921.

NEW PAPER INDUSTRY

LONDON, Feb. 24—German capitalists have begun a paper industry in Santiago, Chile, involving £500,000.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
18 OLIVER ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
Business Established 1868

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

GEARY, MEIGS & CO. INVESTMENT BONDS
California-Commercial Union Bldg.
Tel. Garfield 2450 SAN FRANCISCO

Nibroc Kraft Towels
ANDREWS PAPER CO.
Main 4951 54 India St., Boston

Brown and Brown, Inc.
TIMBER LANDS
Estimators Topographers
Logging Engineers
THEODORE B. BROWN, President
W. V. DETWILER, C. E., Manager
HOWARD J. MORTON, Head Field Dept.
E. R. WALSH, C. E., Head Engineering Dept.
PORTLAND OREGON

Odd Lots

In an active bond market blocks of strong bonds are in demand. We have on hand odd lots of standard issues which seem to us attractive investments.

Call Bond Department Main 8600 for today's offerings.

Established 1848
Lee, Higginson & Co.
New York BONDS Chicago
Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C. 3

Copper Stocks

The February 24th issue of the Investor & Trader will contain an interesting article on the copper situation and apparent causes for the increased market activity in this class of securities.

The steadily advancing price for copper together with the diminishing of stocks on hand is attracting attention to the copper stocks.

Ask for T-1

JONES & BAKER
Members New York Curb Exchange
Direct Private Wires
New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia
Pittsburgh Detroit Baltimore Cleveland
BOSTON OFFICE—9
68 Devonshire Street
Telephone: Congress 6215

VERY IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Liquidation Is Much in Evidence in Certain Groups After Early Strength

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were irregular. The main tendency was upward. Good buying power was noted in New York Central, Atchison, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Southern Pacific and Great Northern preferred, all of which moved to higher ground with such industrial favorites as U. S. Steel common, American Woolen and Studebaker.

Delaware & Hudson, selling ex-dividend 2¼ per cent, recovered the dividend on the first sale. Chemical shares were heavy.

Atlantic Coast Line advanced 2 points to 127, a new top, and then dropped 1⅛. New Orleans, Texas & Mexico extended its gain to 1¼ points, and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific improved fractionally.

Maxwell Motors A jumped 2⅛ points and Stromberg, 1. Eastman Kodak ganed 1⅛ points. There were a few conspicuous weak spots, notably Royal Dutch, American Agricultural Chemical preferred and Nash Motors, all of 1 to 1½ points.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, demand sterling selling at $4.69¾, off ⅛ cent, and French francs dropping 3 points to 6.05 cents.

Liquidation of oil, chemical, and food shares was counteracted for a time by the support extended to steels and dividend-paying rails, many of which advanced 1 to 2 points.

Marking up of the call money rate to 5½ per cent, the highest renewal rate this year, and higher rates for time money resulted, however, in a wave of selling orders, and prices generally began to crumble before noon.

Baldwin, American Can, North American, Chandler, Louisville & Nashville, Cuba Cane Sugar preferred, Houston Oil, and Royal Dutch yielded readily to selling pressure, the losses ranging from 1 to 3 points.

Prices went lower in the afternoon, even the investment railroads and steels turning heavy. Otis Elevator dropped 5, Associated Oil 3, and Baldwin, Corn Products, General Asphalt, American Ice, Atlantic Coast Line, American Smelting, and Crucible Steel 2@2½.

Highly irregular movements characterized today's early bond dealings. Central of Georgia 6s, Chicago & Alton 3s and Sinclair Crude Oil 5½s were up ⅞ to 1½. A number of railroad mortgages fell back but the losses were limited to fractions, some of the outstanding heavy issues being New Haven 6s and the 4s of 1957, and Baltimore & Ohio 5s.

Public utility liens were in supply, losses of large fractions to 1 point being registered by Columbia Gas 5s, North American Edison 6s, and Empire Gas 7½s.

U. S. Government first, third and fourth 4¼s gained 12, 6 and 2 cents on $100, respectively, the other active issues either being unchanged or showing losses of 4 to 6 cents.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Feb. 26 1923	Jan. 26 1923	Feb. 27 1921
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.47¼	1.47½	1.88¾
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.49	1.47	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.91⅛	.89¼	.81¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.56¼	.56½	.50
Flour, Minn. pat	7.00	7.25	9.50
Lard, prime	12.00	12.15	11.75
Pork, mess	27.50	27.30	23.00
Beef, family	19.50	19.00	14.50
Sugar, gran	8.75	6.50	5.10
Iron, No. 2 Phil	28.76	28.76	21.34
Silver	.64⅞	.66½	.63¾
Lead	8.10	8.00	4.70
Tin	44.75	40.00	30.75
Copper	16.50	14.75	12.75
Rubber, rib sm shts	.35¾	36	.14¾
Cotton, Mid Uplnds	29.75	27.85	18.80
Steel billets, Pitts	40.00	36.50	28.00
Print cloths	.08	.07⅞	.05⅞
Zinc	7.80	7.30	4.80

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
May	1.17½	1.17½	1.16⅝	1.17⅜
July	1.13⅝	1.13¾	1.13	1.13⅝
Sept.	1.12½	1.12½	1.11	1.11⅝
Corn—				
May	.74¼	.74¼	.72⅝	.73⅝
July	.75⅛	.75⅛	.73⅝	.74⅝
Sept.	.75¾	.75¾	.74⅝	.75½
Oats—				
May	.44⅝	.44⅝	.43½	.44⅜
July	.43¾	.43⅞	.43⅛	.43⅞
Sept.	.42½	.42½	.42⅛	.42½
Lard—				
May	11.52	11.52	11.42	11.45
July	11.62	11.62	11.57	11.57

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Auto Knit	23½	23⅜	23½
Alpha	.08	.08	.08
Boston Ely	.63	.63	.63
Cadillac	.52	.52	.52
Calumet & Jerome	.15	.15	.15
Chief Cons. Min	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
Cons. Copper Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Crystal Cop	1½	1⅛	1⅛
Denbigh	.07	.07	.07
Eureka	.28	.27	.28
Erupcion	.04	.04	.04
First National Cop	.55	.50	.50
Gillette	281	281	281
Gold Devel	.23	.23	.23
Gold Road	.30	.30	.30
Green Monster	.10	.10	.10
Gold Deep	.17	.16	.16
Iron Cap	7	6⅞	6⅞
Merrit Oil	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼
Mohican Copper	.41	.41	.41
Pilgrim	.04	.04	.04
Ruby Cons	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛
Shaw	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Shea	81	80	80
So. States Cons	.15	.15	.15
Texana Oil	.07	.07	.07
United Verde Ext	31¼	30⅝	31
Verde Central Copper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Verde Mines	.45	.45	.45

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	29.58	29.75	29.45	29.50	29.64
May	29.50	29.78	29.47	24.64	29.58
July	28.72	29.05	28.67	28.84	28.83
Oct.	25.75	26.00	25.72	25.86	25.88
Dec.	25.27	25.58	25.27	25.35	25.42
Jan.	25.06	25.06	25.06	25.06	25.20

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	15.82	15.90	15.74	15.90	15.91
May	15.71	15.78	15.63	15.78	15.80
July	15.48	15.52	15.40	15.52	15.59
Oct.	14.13	14.13	14.01	14.06	14.21
Dec.	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.86
Jan.	13.65	13.65	13.53	13.54	13.75

Spots 16.27, down 27 points. Tone at close steady. Sales, 6000 bales.

O. Masuyman, representing a group of Japanese capitalists, has arrived in San Francisco for the purpose of raising in the United States $50,000,000 to finance the construction of a subway in Tokio.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 26	Feb. 24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Quoted in dollars and cents for $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 26	Feb. 24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIBERTY BONDS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER BONDS

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S DATA ON COTTON PRICES

Report Submitted to Congress Says Supply and Demand Chief Factors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (By The Associated Press)—The sharp fall in cotton prices which began in April, 1920, and continued for more than a year was due to the general credit deflation, the great increase in high-priced inventories and the subsequent "buyers' strike," the Federal Trade Commission set forth in a report submitted today to Congress.

The price inquiry was made by the commission in accordance with a resolution adopted by Congress last March, and the present preliminary report, it was said, would be followed by another dealing particularly with operations of the cotton exchanges.

The post-war price deflation the commission described as of world-wide character, affecting all commodities in this country in varying degrees, and cotton, more than any other. The most important and immediate factors in the decline, however, the commission found to be "the marked increase in supply and decrease in demand."

The report went exhaustively into market conditions during the war period and immediately after, which brought cotton prices up to the peak in April, 1920. Supply and demand were found to have been the controlling factors throughout, with the high price level prevailing in 1919-20 attributed "in part to the expectation that there would be a world shortage of cotton."

In the subsequent recovery cotton prices "in money" since August, 1921, have been above the 1913 level, the report set forth, and measured in commodities either slightly below or more recently, considerably above the real exchange value of cotton in that year."

While it thus appears that cotton prices, compared with the general level of prices, are not depressed at the present time, this does not mean, the report said, that cotton prices "are at a level which affords a compensation to the grower which justifies such an extensive use of land and labor in its production."

Turning to a discussion of cotton futures trading under the cotton futures act, the commission found that the law "apparently has brought about a marked improvement in the methods of trading on future exchanges." As to the provision of the seller's option in future contracts, however, permitting delivery of any one or more of 10 grades, with a price adjustment to equalize, the commission expressed the opinion that the "effect of these options on the part of the seller is generally to make the futures price lower than it probably would be if a corresponding buyers' opinion were used instead."

Reporting that according to the best data available for the last three years future prices have been generally lower than spot prices, the commission stated that the matter of fundamental importance in connection with the exercise of the sellers' option was the relation between the two prices.

The commission reported that the volume of cotton futures trading in the last four crops years ranged from about 104,000,000 bales in 1920-21, to about 124,000,000 bales in 1921-22. Roughly stated, the report said, the volume in 1918-19 was nine times the size of the crop, in 1919-20 nearly 11 times, in 1920-21 a little less than eight times, and in 1921-22 over 15½ times.

MONEY RATES IN CHICAGO FAIRLY EASY

Reserve Bank Does Not Advance Them With East—Funds Still Plentiful

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, at their monthly meeting, Friday, decided not to follow the action of the reserve institutions at Boston and New York in advancing the discount rate.

There has been a good increase in the borrowing demand recently, but the member banks still have a substantial margin of available funds to be absorbed before they find it necessary to pass along part of the burden of loans to the reserve bank.

The Chicago reserve bank has maintained its rediscount rate at 4½ per cent since March of last year, so that the advance in the east simply places the institutions in the principal financial centers of the country on an even basis.

Chicago did not follow the east down to the 4 per cent level because liquidation was slower in the agricultural regions, loans were very heavy in the central region when there was a large surplus of idle funds in the seaboard cities, and it was thought by the board of the local reserve bank that 4½ per cent was low enough. Now, however, the west is pretty well liquidated and at present no reason appears for keeping up the differential.

The Chicago Reserve Bank in its latest statement showed an increase of about $5,000,000 in loans, but for the week previous the total borrowing of member banks was only about $56,000,000, or the lowest figures since deflation was begun about two years ago.

The stiffening of money rates because of increased business activity has been reflected in the open market, if it has not yet reached the reserve bank.

Commercial paper has been advanced ¼ of 1 per cent, and the range is now 4¾@5 per cent, with bank loans at 5@6 per cent. Country banks are taking paper in fair volume, and there is also more interest on the part of the city banks at the higher rates.

Photograph by Gibson, Victoria

James Oscar Cameron

THE expansion of Canada's Pacific Coast lumber industry has formed the background of many successful business careers and none, perhaps, is more striking than that of James O. Cameron who, starting as a lawyer in Tennessee, is now head of two of British Columbia's largest lumber manufacturing concerns, the Cameron Lumber Company and the Genoa Bay Lumber Company.

Mr. Cameron is a native of Sparta, Tenn., and studied law at Cumberland University.

He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1890 and, moving to New Mexico in the same year, practiced law in the latter State for 10 years. Then he turned to business. He bought up the electrical, water-works, and telephone francises of Carlsbad, New Mexico, and proceeded to install a plant to generate electricity by water power to replace the steam power used up to that time. The project was successful. He is still interested in the public utilities company formed to operate this enterprise.

Mr. Cameron moved to Canada in 1906 and became interested in lumbering developments in Victoria, B. C. He invested in the Graham Lumber Company, the entire stock of which he and his brother, D. O. Cameron, soon purchased. Mr. Cameron knew practically nothing of the lumber business, but the success of his new venture, known as the Cameron Lumber Company, was immediate. Mr. Cameron purchased the Genoa Bay Lumber Company on Vancouver Island, and, after spending large sums in improving the plant, made it one of Canada's largest lumber exporters.

To meet the scarcity of lumber-carrying ships during the war, Mr. Cameron organized the Cameron Genoa Mills Shipbuilding Company and turned out a number of wooden vessels from yards in Victoria, supplying the necessary lumber and timbers from his Victoria sawmill. The Cameron Lumber Company's mill was destroyed by fire in 1916, but Mr. Cameron immediately leased the Puget Sound Lumber Company's plant near by and there continued operations until his own plant had been rebuilt early in 1918 with largely increased capacity.

Mr. Cameron organized the Cameron Investment Company to handle his real estate and other investments. His latest venture is the Genoa Logging Company, which produces logs for his two sawmills.

In recognition of his knowledge of the lumber industry and his work for its expansion, Mr. Cameron was recently elected to the executive body of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association and the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	5½%
Outside commercl paper	4¾	4¾
Year money	5@5¼	5 @5¼
Customers coml loans	5@5½	4¾@5¼
Individual cus coml loans	5½	5½

	Today	Saturday
Bar silver in New York	65⅝c	64⅞c
Bar silver in London	31⅞d	31d
Mexican dollars	49⅞c	49½c
Bar gold in London	87s 9d	87s 6d
Canadian ex dis (%)	1⅛	1⅝
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼%
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛@4⅜
30@60 days	4⅛@4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$48,000,000	$427,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	....
Balances	23,000,000	78,000,000
Exchgs. for week	13,000,000	....
F. R. bank credit	23,411,123	78,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.69⅞	$4.70⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.69⅞	4.70⅞	4.8648
Francs	.0608	.0605	.193
Guilders	.3952	.3962	.402
*Marks	.044½	.043½	.238
Lire	.0480½	.0481	.193
Swiss francs	.1875	.1877	.193
Pesetas	.1560	.1557	.193
Belgian francs	.0534½	.0531	.193
*Kronen (Aus.)	.014¼	.014½	.2026
Sweden	.2655	.2657	.268
Denmark	.1940	.1944	.268
Norway	.1835	.1843	.268
Greece	.0112	.011	.193
Argentina	.840	.840	.9648
*Poland	.021	.021	.2380
Hungary	.0003⅝	.0003½	.2030
Servia	.0097	.0098	.2030
Finland	.0272	.0272	.1930
Czechoslov.	.0296½	.0297½	.2026
Rumania	.0049	.005	.1930
Portugal	.045	.045	1.08
Shanghai	.72½	.72¼	1.0832
Hong Kong	.53½	.53¾	.7800
Bombay	.318	.319	.4866
Yokohama	.484	.4837	.4984
Brazil	.1150	.1162	.3244
Uruguay	.84¾	.84½	1.0342
Chile	.1230	.1230	.3650
Peru	4.18	4.18	4.8665

*Cents a thousand.

LARGE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY AND SMALL CREDIT EXPANSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—While general business in the United States during January showed large productive activity and pointed the way to greater prosperity, the present increase in productivity has been differentiated from the 1919 boom by the relatively small expansion of commercial credit and the relative gradual increase in prices. The price increase during 1922 amounted to less than half of the increase in wholesale prices during 1919.

This observation is made by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, in a survey of business conditions, issued today. The report said:

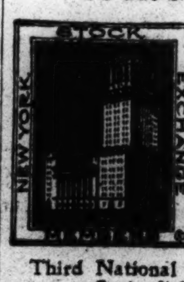
"Most of the figures thus far received regarding January business conditions show very large productive activity with new high records in many cases. Cotton goods, pig iron, steel ingots, locomotives, zinc, bituminous coal and flooring are among the basic commodities in which January production figures show the largest output since the boom period of 1920.

"Sales and unfilled orders show the same upward trend, especially in metals and building materials. The large car loadings and seasonally high retail sales, as well as the general depletion of manufacturers' stocks, indicate that the goods produced are quickly passing into consumption.

"Wholesale prices as a whole showed no changes in January, but farm products declined, while other groups rose."

ZINC PRICE HIGHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—With foreign and domestic buying good, the price of zinc has advanced to 7⅛ cents East St. Louis for prompt and March, 7.45 for April, 7.35 to 7.40 for May and 7.30 for June. This is a rise of approximately ½ cent during the last 10 days, and the highest price since October, 1920.

TIFFT BROTHERS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co.
6's due Mar. 1943


Earnings 2½ times interest charges
Price, to yield 6½%
Third National Bank Building
Springfield, Mass.

STEEL BUYING NOT HELD BACK BY PRICE RAISE

Sudden Spurt Occurs in Fabricated Structural Stuff and Railroads Place Orders

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (Special)—The wave of advancing steel prices does not seem to curtail buying. Although orders of fabricated structural steel have been dropping lately, there was a sudden spurt last week when orders totaled 45,000 tons and fresh projects appeared calling for 23,000 tons. When it was believed that railroad buying had begun to slump, a host of inquiries suddenly appeared for locomotives and freight cars.

For several weeks the conservative element in the trade has been cautioning against too rapid advancing of prices lest a harmful reaction take place. A concrete example of what may occur on a large scale was the abandoning of plans to build some steel boats for the Great Lakes because of the much higher prices which now prevail.

However, the majority opinion is that present higher prices are justified. A year ago the major products, bars, plates, and shapes, were selling as low as $1.30 a 100 pounds. Today they sell from $2.25 to $2.50, or nearly double.

Concerns Making Profits

Practically all steel companies are making substantial profits today, most of them for the first time since the autumn of 1920. Steel-making costs are rising but not as rapidly as prices, therefore the margin of profit is ever increasing. The raw materials, pig iron and scrap, are rising gradually; coke is practically stable.

Steel wages may be raised at any time, although no official hints of this action have yet been made. Yet it is widely known that labor is unusually scarce and will be more so when outdoor work attracts it away from the mills. The last advance was on Sept. 1, last, amounting to 20 per cent.

The industry is working at 87 per cent of capacity, the highest since 1920, and this means that overhead costs have been reduced considerably.

Not only has the Ruhr occupancy by the French turned much foreign business in steel to the United States, but it has also practically cut off the shipment of pig iron from Great Britain and the Continent to the United States, a movement which was so pronounced a few months ago.

Advances in Prices

There were several advances in pig iron and related products during the last week. Charcoal pig iron was marked up $1.50 a ton to $31.50, Michigan furnace. British ferromanganese went up $2.50 to $110 a ton, Atlantic seaboard, duty paid, although domestic producers have not yet met the rise.

All kinds of iron at Pittsburgh were marked up about $1 during the week and a 50 cent rise took place at Chicago. There were no price changes in eastern Pennsylvania, Alabama, or Buffalo although prices hardened decidedly.

There has been a pronounced iron-buying movement. One eastern Pennsylvania steel maker took 40,000 tons of basic pig iron alone. Makers of heating equipment in the New York district have bought actively of foundry iron.

A Worcester, Mass., wire maker took 5000 tons of British low phosphorus iron. More furnaces are planning to go into blast; others, although remaining in blast, are going out of the market because they are well sold out.

It is expected that when ore prices for next season from the Lake Superior district are announced at the opening of the navigation season they will be 50 cents a ton higher. Anticipating that, many eastern Pennsylvania steel makers have turned to foreign ore, including Spanish, Swedish, and South American ores, sales so far aggregating about 100,000 tons.

It is increasingly difficult for the steel consumer to get prompt deliveries.

REPLOGLE STEEL COMPANY'S DEFICIT CUT DOWN IN 1922

The Replogle Steel Company and subsidiaries makes its financial report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, which displays a deficit of $442,330 after charges and depreciation. This compares with a deficit of $873,572 in the previous year.

The income account for 1922 shows these changes:

	1922	Decrease
†Net earnings	$35,422	$49,607
Depreciation, int, etc	287,208	*28,411
Net loss	251,786	*28,012
Increase adj	......	700,450
Other charges	‡190,534	*190,189
Deficit	442,330	431,252

*Increase.
†After expenses, ordinary repairs, maintenance, etc.
‡Includes $151,490 loss on Wharton Steel Company operations prior to date of liquidation March 1, 1922.

DIVIDENDS

The United States Radiator Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, on the new preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Keely Silver Mines, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 8 per cent, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1. This is the first dividend ever paid by the company.

American Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15. The last payment was in December, 1921.

COAL ACREAGE IN NEW HANDS

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26—Mellon interests have bought extensive coal acreage in Boone County, West Virginia, and will add to their holdings. Although it is authoritatively said that the purchases have been large, the same authority insists that the total is less than 27,000 acres reported. The property is being purchased in the interest of the Mellon industrial concerns that are large fuel consumers. The coal will be held as a protection against future needs.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS

New York State Railways for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a surplus of $736,529 after charges, taxes and depreciation, equal, after the 5 per cent dividend on the preferred stock to $3.77 a share on $19,952,400 common, compared with $1.74 in 1921.

GOOD PROFIT REPORTED BY FISK RUBBER

Big Recovery From Previous Year Is Shown in 1922 Statement

The Fisk Rubber Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, net profit after charges of $1,655,076, equal to 8.7 per cent on the $18,951,000 of 7 per cent first preferred stock. This compares with a deficit in 1921 of $6,398,469 before payment of preferred dividends and a deficit of $6,915,384 after preferred dividends.

The income account compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Sales	$45,462,441	$39,269,323
Cost of sales	42,304,979	36,932,856
Net before interest	3,157,462	2,336,467
Misc income	45,004	......
Total income	3,202,467	2,336,467
Int on borrowed money	337,188	1,122,662
In on 1st mortg bonds	776,467	209,420
Amortization	114,832	18,333
Prem on bonds	16,769	......
Res doubtful accounts	250,000	......
Invent adj	......	8,390,465
Total deductions	1,547,391	9,734,936
Net profit for year	1,655,076	*6,398,462

*Deficit.

President H. T. Dunn says in part:

Sales for the year of $45,462,441 were over 13 per cent in excess of sales for 1921 of $39,269,323. On account of price revisions during 1922, this percentage of increase does not reflect the increased business of your company, as unit sales for the same period increased approximately 50 per cent.

Inventories of finished product and raw materials are priced at cost, which is below the current market, and forward commitments for raw materials are at favorable prices.

After the general business depression and curtailment of plant operations during 1920-21, the plants of the company are now operating at close to capacity. Present business and orders for spring delivery are considerably in excess of a year ago.

NEW ISSUE

$10,000,000

Philadelphia Company

Fifteen-Year 5½% Convertible Debenture Gold Bonds

Dated March 1, 1923 — Due March 1, 1938

Callable as a whole or in part, on and after March 1, 1924, at any time, on 30 days' notice, at 102½ and accrued interest during first 9 years, to March 1, 1933, and thereafter at ½% less premium each year to maturity. Interest payable without deduction for any Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%. Free of Pennsylvania State Tax.

Convertible, on and after March 1, 1924, into non-callable 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock par for par.

Funded Debt: (Outstanding upon completion of present financing)

First Refunding and Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds	$15,312,600
Underlying Bonds	16,348,000
Fifteen-Year 5½% Convertible Debenture Bonds (this issue)	10,000,000
	$41,660,600

From a letter, Mr. A. W. Thompson, President, further summarizes as follows:

BUSINESS AND PROPERTY: The Philadelphia Company, organized in 1884, through subsidiaries owns or controls an extensive gas producing, transporting and distributing system in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, furnishing and distributing the greater part of the entire gas supply of the City of Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Company also owns entire capital stock of Philadelphia Oil Company. It owns securities of the Pittsburgh Railways Company representing the equity in the electric railway system in Pittsburgh and vicinity. It controls, through entire common stock ownership, the Duquesne Light Company, which does substantially all the commercial electric light and power business in Pittsburgh and in the greater part of Allegheny and Beaver Counties, Pennsylvania, a territory of approximately 1,000 square miles.

Assets include investments in gas and oil properties valued by independent engineers at more than $76,000,000 and investments in electric light and power companies (including the entire common stock of the Duquesne Light Company) are valued at more than $29,000,000 above existing indebtedness. As compared with these assets, total outstanding funded debt of Philadelphia Company is $41,660,600 including this issue.

EARNINGS:

Years ended	Gross Earnings (Gas and Oil)	Net Income (after depreciation)	Interest on Funded Debt	Net Income Times Interest	Balance
Mar. 31, 1915	$7,288,758	$4,852,056	$1,940,547	2.5	$2,911,509
1916	8,305,185	5,871,059	1,906,824	3.1	3,964,235
1917	9,578,225	6,328,888	1,796,499	3.5	4,532,389
1918	11,332,440	6,433,983	2,131,868	3.0	4,302,115
31, 1918	13,109,967	7,031,510	2,097,991	3.4	4,933,519
1919	13,774,501	6,683,832	2,164,620	3.1	4,519,212
1920	16,566,669	8,109,233	1,980,227	4.1	6,129,006
1921	11,308,595	4,909,592	1,858,897	2.7	3,056,195
1922	14,566,026	7,472,414	1,873,440	4.0	5,598,974

Net income after depreciation, for year ended December 31, 1922, was $7,472,414, or more than 3¼ times the $2,285,406 interest charges on the Company's total present funded debt including this issue.

CONVERTIBILITY: Bonds convertible, at holder's option, on and after March 1, 1924, par for par, into non-callable 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, $50 par, (at rate of 20 shares Preferred Stock for each $1,000 Bond). The 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Philadelphia Company is listed on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

In 1922 income available for dividends was $5,453,807 or 37% on the $14,552,350 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock outstanding December 31, 1922. Without including return from proceeds of this issue, the available income in 1922 was at the rate of 21% on the $25,000,000 total authorized issue of 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock including the Stock reserved for conversion of this issue of 5½% Convertible Bonds.

DIVIDENDS: Company has paid dividends on its Common Stock in every year since 1885, except 1897, at rates averaging over 6%, which is the rate now being paid on $42,943,000 Common Stock.

EQUITY: The $41,660,600 total funded debt including this issue, is followed by Preferred and Common Stocks having an indicated market value, at current quotations, in excess of $52,000,000.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

We recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 92½ and accrued interest, yielding over 6¼%

Bonds offered if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel.

Lee, Higginson & Co. — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. — Hayden, Stone & Co.

The above statements while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

Boston

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above bonds having been sold.

EDUCATIONAL

Increase of 65 Per Cent in British Secondary School Attendance

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE number of pupils in the secondary schools of England and Wales has increased by between 60 and 70 per cent since the year 1914, and had secondary-school accommodation been more ample, the increase would have been much greater still. This fact betokens a remarkable change in the outlook and instincts of the people, a change which the education authorities, sympathetic though they are, have not been able to keep pace with.

In England and Wales the secondary schools provide, not a continuation of the education given in the elementary schools, but a different type of instruction altogether. The elementary schools give to children up to the age of 14 a curriculum consisting of the three R's and cognate subjects, together with natural sciences, drawing, music, and physical training. The secondary schools take their pupils at the age of 11 and keep them till they are 16 or more, providing an education of a more broad and liberal character. Before the war the great majority of secondary pupils were of a socially higher class than the children in the elementary schools. A small minority only were scholarship holders. Except for these, the children of the working class were almost entirely absent from the secondary schools.

Today things are greatly changed. There must be, by law, at least 25 per cent of "free places" in Government-aided secondary schools, and, in addition to this number of children from poor homes, there are many others whose parents are making extraordinary efforts to maintain them and pay the secondary fees. Though the Act of 1918, with its generous promise of secondary education for all capable children, has not yet come into anything approaching full operation, yet the effects of the intention behind that act are already being felt. The doors of learning are more widely open than ever before.

Workers' Movements and Education

The changed attitude of the workers toward higher education is shown in the course of interviews which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has recently had with typical members of workers' organizations and with working-class parents. A leading co-operator, proud as all co-operators are of the material success of their great movement, was still more elated at its educational record. "From the first," he said, "the co-operative movement has sought to supply higher needs than those of the grocery and clothing stores. Despite the fact that the local societies and the central board are composed almost entirely of members of the manual working class, yet definite provision for both adult and juvenile education are made by means of a percentage grant on turnover, or in some other way. A co-operative society which neglects education is regarded within the movement as backward and reactionary."

Questioned as to his attitude toward the state education system his answer was one of cordial indorsement and approval. "Many societies," he said, "grant scholarships to the children of their members so as to obtain higher education for them, and they also render assistance to parents whose children, for lack of such help, would be unable to avail themselves of scholarships otherwise available."

The same attitude of good will toward education was evinced by a well-known trade union leader. Referring to the resolutions passed at the last trade union congress, representative of 6,000,000 trade unionists, he said that practically no other national body, professional or otherwise, had put forward a more advanced educational program. "Free secondary education for all," he said, "we look upon as a prime necessity for the full life which we demand for all workers. And that the exceptionally able, of whatever social rank, shall have the benefit of all that university life can offer, we regard as fundamental to a complete and orderly civilization."

A Change of View

It is sometimes said, however, that while the leaders of working-class movements are sound on education, such is not the case with the rank and file. There is some truth in this statement, but the cause of the apathy that exists to some extent on this question does not appear to be due to hostility to education itself, but to the unfavorable conditions in which the poorer members of the community live. The blessings of several more years at school, with its elevating and refining and broadening effect, taken in themselves, are fully admitted. As the working mother of five children said, "How are we to do it? Not only would it involve the feeding and clothing of the boys and girls until the age of 16, and perhaps later, but we should lose the wages they could be bringing in when they turn 14." Anyone who has first hand knowledge of working-class life, knows that such a parent's difficulties in the way of educating her family are almost insuperable, as things are at present. What happens in the most earnest and persistent families of this kind is that the youngest child is the only one who obtains a secondary school training, and that only by the help given by his older brothers and sisters, who have left school at 14 to enter industrial life.

At the same time it must be recognized that some parents will not avail themselves of real opportunities of extending their children's education, because they do not agree with the type of education provided at most secondary schools. Bookishness and a remoteness from the realities of life characterize many a secondary course; and the cultural benefits of this type of education tend to become obscured by the absence of practicality in the eyes of the ultra-practical parent. Secondary education in Great Britain is, however, taking a great step forward, and the educational vista of the average working-class parent has been distinctly lengthened. He is also recognizing the need for a more individual and creative education. Instead of the abrupt termination at the close of the elementary school course at 14, which was the normal prospect a few years ago, the possibilities of extension to 16 or 18 are now commonly entertained. Education is coming to be regarded, not merely as a compulsory routine, or a mere means of increasing vocational efficiency, but as a thing desirable in itself, to be eagerly sought after, because it adds to the pleasure and sanity of living.

Is Prize Giving Wise? Asks New Zealand

Auckland, New Zealand
Special Correspondence

THE educational system of New Zealand is modeled largely on that of England, and among the features copied is the system of awarding prizes for first and second places in classes, and for supremacy in special subjects.

In secondary schools especially the presentation of prizes is an event of the year. It takes place at the end of the school year, and is popularly known as the "breaking-up" ceremony. This year the headmaster of a primary school in the Hawke's Bay district told his committee that he did not hold with the system at all. Prizes admitted of a fine breaking-up, and that was all. At about the same time that this statement appeared, the director of the Technical College, in the capital, Wellington, announced a policy of no prizes. So far as he was aware, he said, this breaking-up ceremony of his college was the first in New Zealand, except during wartime, at which no prizes had been distributed. Prizes had been abolished altogether, in his school, and that by the wish of the pupils themselves. "I feel sure" continued the director, "the work of the school will be done no less efficiently because it is done for a worthier end than that of winning a prize. And prizes are abolished not merely for class work, but for athletic and swimming sports as well, so that we are coming back to the ideals of the old Greeks, probably the finest athletes the world has known, who rewarded the victors in their contests with a crown of laurels. After all, it is not the result that matters most; if we play the game, and do our best at the job in hand, we need not concern ourselves overmuch about the result."

Naturally enough these views have given rise to some comment. There is nothing to indicate that they represent the opinion of anything like a majority of teachers. The most valuable reply has come from the chairman of the Auckland Grammar School Board, a body that controls two boys' secondary schools—one of them the largest in New Zealand—and two girls' schools. The chairman is Prof. A. P. W. Thomas, who was for many years on the staff of the Auckland University College and has always taken a keen interest in education. Professor Thomas says that in his opinion and that of the board of the principals of the board's schools, the prize system should not be abandoned. It is considered that prizes serve as a stimulus to the attainment of greater efficiency. Against the argument that the better endowed child is patted on the back in public, is set the consideration that the brilliant student is often outclassed by the less clever but more steady and more persevering pupil. It is not contended that the system has nothing to be said against it, but that it is preferred to a system of no prizes.

To Help School Boards to Think in Terms of State

It may be too much to expect that absolute unanimity of opinion will ever be achieved in matters pertaining to educational policy, but some good is sure to come from the series of conferences which the Massachusetts Board of Education has arranged to the end that school boards of the various cities and towns may have an opportunity to meet the school boards of neighboring municipalities. These gatherings are not called for the purpose of considering teaching methods or kindred subjects of local concern but rather to provide opportunity for a discussion of affairs affecting the educational welfare of the whole State. In particular, attention will be given to proposed school legislation.

In the past, in Massachusetts as in many another state, the educational advance has been sometimes delayed by the failure of school officials to reach an agreement as to the need for certain laws. At legislative hearings some educators have favored and some opposed the projected measures with the result that the committee has simply side-tracked the proposals until such time as those most interested could adjust their differences. The coming conferences, it is hoped, will serve to give school boards first, a thorough understanding of the suggested legislation, and second, an opportunity to decide exactly what they want. Furthermore, there is the possibility that the meetings, attended as they will be by many men and women from many different towns, will have the fortunate result of persuading individual school boards that ultimately it is for their best interest to think in terms of the State rather than in terms of the local community.

Generally speaking, state universities and normal schools are not any too cordial toward the study of the Bible, the theory being that this is a matter for private and sectarian institutions to take up. Henceforth, however, Oklahoma will permit the state teacher colleges to grant a maximum of two hours of college credit for Bible study to students in the two-year courses, and four hours' credit to students in the four-year courses.

Education's Light

Reproduced From a Brightly-Colored Poster Used by Relief Fund Workers in the Universities of Many Nations

Backing the Student of Central Europe

IT IS among the intellectual classes—professors whose incomes are fixed and students whose resources, even in times of peace, were limited—that the present European chaos is working the greatest hardship. Industrialists, knowing how closely their business interests are linked with those of the laboring classes, have seen to it that with the falling currency values wages automatically rose. There have been no special interests, however, to look after the welfare of the teachers and students—dependent though the nations of Europe will eventually be upon their trained leadership. Today some 90,000 students in small states of central and eastern Europe are struggling desperately to extricate themselves from their present difficulties by their own bootstraps.

They have organized great student purchasing bureaux where clothes and supplies of every sort can be purchased at a minimum, they operate student mensas where, for a few cents a day, they can get the minimum food required to carry on with their studies, they direct great employment agencies which supply work for thousands of their own number and, in deserted army barracks and ramshackle buildings of many sorts, they are running their own shoe shops and tailor shops, their own printing presses and laundries—all to the end that they fit themselves to take the leadership in the great task of reconstruction which awaits them in the countries from which they come.

Last year the students of 40 nations united to send support to the students of Europe. They raised nearly $700,000 from among themselves, which went to the support—in a practical, constructive way—of 70,000 students in 11 European nations. This year the situation is being relieved by a similar campaign, in which the universities of North America are uniting. The plan of the directing committee of the European Student Relief Fund is to consider, as a first claim upon all funds, the students of Russia, who are flocking again into the reopened universities of the country, but who are without food or clothes or adequate equipment, and yet whose standard of work is approximately 80 per cent as high as our own. The American office of the European Student Relief Fund is at 347 Madison Avenue, through which the moneys contributed are sent directly to the agencies on the field in Europe.

Grade School Orchestras Insist Upon Good Music

Kansas City, Mo.
Special Correspondence

THERE are 54 orchestras in Kansas City's grade schools, and 435 students are being taught by the board of education their elementary lessons in playing the violin, alone. Brass instruments, reed instruments, the piano, etc., draw hundreds more.

The enthusiasm in this work, which is a new departure for Kansas City's public schools, is so great that Miss Grace Wade, supervisor of instrumental music in the schools, has her hands full training the different orchestras, as also has her assistant, Mrs. Norma Bunsen.

Miss Wade and Mrs. Bunsen are assisted by other qualified teachers in training the different orchestras, and the instructors find the enthusiasm of the students so contagious that they say they never grow tired of their teaching work.

"The love of good music is the birthright of every child," says Miss Wade. "That is evidenced by the fact that the children have no desire to play or learn the ragtime pieces of the modern day that they hear whistled on the street. Instead they ask for better things.

Miss Wade and Mrs. Bunsen bring concrete evidence to their assertion that the children have no desire to play jazz by pointing to figures they have compiled that show while 435 children asked to be taught the violin, 70 asked for the cornet, etc., only one expressed a desire to play a saxophone.

Kindergarten Methods Valuated by Head of Demonstration School

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

THE value of the "newer" education is being increasingly proved in the demonstration school of the National Kindergarten and Elementary College, one of the foremost centers of this education. It is meeting the new problems of education caused by the modern conditions of life, for example, the fact that, unless the school provides similar influences, the child no longer encounters the mitigating influences on faulty education of the woodpile, gardens, looms, dairies and forests. Today the school must embody these activities.

"In the first place," said Miss Edna Dean Baker, the president of the college, in defining this education to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the child is given movable seats, play spaces in the schoolrooms as well as the gymnasium and playgrounds, an abundance of objects and materials, and plenty of childlike activities to gratify the need he has to see, hear, taste, and handle everything with which he comes in contact. Such provision encourages right muscular activity.

"A child's propensity to ask questions because of all the new things he is experiencing offers a problem. The newer education meets it by giving him an opportunity to discover problems and in so far as possible to answer them for himself. The teacher is always ready to point the way to new facts and fuller information. Thick paint illustrates a typical problem. The teacher suggests turpentine, but the child asks if water won't do as well. Instead of merely saying 'no', the teacher lets him try both to find out why water won't do. In the newer education it is thought that this big 'why?' of the child shouldn't be ignored and suppressed in the way it has been in former times.

"The child's desire to manipulate is also given direction. He is shown how to busy his hands in constructing things instead of being left to roll, thump, scratch, and otherwise handle everything he sees. Without direction a child will for months build his blocks in piles simply to kick them over and finally tires of them. In the opinion of the newer education manual play is very far-reaching as it develops the ability to think, to imagine, and to create.

"Impulsive talking is also guided. In the demonstration school it becomes purposeful conversation, the making of stories, the singing of songs—all of which paves the way for the enjoyment and appreciation of the great literary and musical treasures.

"The new school is a play school, but it is a supervised play school, where play is cultivated toward the social ends that now and later make the child a helpful, happy member of the whole. This play at first is individual, but under proper guidance it becomes co-operative, competitive—one of the finest sources of his community development and his preparation for citizenship.

"Pets and plants in the schoolroom serve a real purpose in calling forth the beautiful, nurturing impulse in every little child and giving it expression. This expression lays a valuable foundation for consideration of others and the spirit of service that we would embody in our adult community.

"Because the new education is based on such characteristics, it secures from the child the maximum attention and interest, and habit formation of a desirable nature goes on apace. Children in these schools do not want holidays and it is not, as a certain cartoon said a year ago, the saddest day in the year for the kids when school opens again, but it is the morning when they rise before the sun is up and appear in the school yard long before the doors are open."

SCHOOLS—United States

SITUATION WANTED—Young college man desires summer engagement either as counsellor in boys' camp or as companion and tutor to boys. Competent to supervise sports as well as tutor. Can furnish best of references. For full particulars address L. S. E., 1436a Belt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BERKELEY HALL
JUNIOR SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Day school for girls and boys.
Boarding homes in connection.
Telephone 73427
2211 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mississippi-Alabama Business College
Suttle Building, Meridian, Mississippi
Indorsed by Meridian's leading business men
DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL
Modern, thorough, practical, progressive. Enter any time. Individual instruction. No entrance examination.

Drawing and Painting Self Taught
Method for a child though used by artists and art schools. "Destined to revolutionize drawing and painting especially as related to art education."—Boston Globe. Book $3.00. Instruction Glass $2.50. Both in U. S. $5.00. A. K. Cross Co., Winthrop, 52, Mass.
"Now a leading art school has a method of making draughtsmen and painters in the homes where they are born."—Boston Herald. Book, Glass and criticisms $10.00.
Home Study Class, Art Museum School, Boston

WINNWOOD
Lake Grove, Long Island
CO-EDUCATIONAL
First Grade to College

SCHOOLS—United States

THORPE
Boys Under Fifteen Years
Semi-Military
Only Protestants
Address Adjutant's Office,
Lake Forest, Illinois

LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS

National Institute for Hotel, Restaurant and Tea Room Training.
One year course leading to well-paid positions in hotels, clubs, institutions, tea rooms, commercial and industrial cafeterias. Uncrowded field of big opportunities. 8th year. For booklet address Dept. 33-A, LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS, Washington, D. C.

SCHOOLS—United States

The Mississippi Cotton School
Courses in cotton classing, grading and marketing, including instruction in cotton mathematics, banking, financing and Exchange practice.
Arrangements may be made for short intensive course on these subjects.
THOMAS P. BEANE
124 S. President St., Jackson, Miss.

Columbia School of Drafting
Specializing in training of professional Draftsmen—Mechanical, Architectural and others; personal instruction; complete course 3 to 9 months. For information address Local Dept. 1971, R. C. Claflin, Pres., 14th and T Sts., N. W., Wash., D. C.

Secretarial
Executive school for Executive workers. Equips students by short and intensive course—individual instruction—for business and executive careers. Graduates in constant demand.
New York School of Secretaries
340 Madison Avenue, New York City
Vanderbilt 4039 V. M. Wheat, Director

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County
Box 153
Rock Gate
Country Home and School for Young Children
Summer and winter sessions
CHARLOTTE O'GIRR CLARKE

Of the Utmost Importance
to the development of
Your Son's Ideals and Ethical Standards
are
The Friendships and Associations of His High School Years—
Constructive activity in a wholesome environment will cultivate desirable habits of thought and action. We believe that an active, alert thought and an active, vigorous body should develop together.
Applications now receivable.
THE PRINCIPIA SCHOOL,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SCHOOLS—European

Bexhill-on-Sea
Elmsleigh, 1, Elmstead Rd.
England
HOME school for girls, entire charge if parents are abroad. MISS BLOTT, B. A. Hons. (London), Cambridge Training College. MISS K. BLOTT, Bedford Kindergarten College.

FRANCE FINISHING SCHOOL
Mlle. Garcin & Mlle. de Wilhorst
27, rue de Mantes, St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, France,
receive a limited number of Protestant girls who desire to perfect their knowledge of French & other studies; modern comfort; central heating; good sanitation, etc.; charming situation near forest; good references given and required.

SCHOOLS—European

EUROPEAN TRAVEL and STUDY
LAWRENCE CREATH AMMONS
JOSEPHINE REA AMMONS
Directors
8, rue Georges-Ville, Paris XVIe.
Visiting foreign countries and studying art, music, languages, literature, etc., under noted masters and in old universities again takes its place in the educational scheme for young ladies. Varied continental trips are optional. Apply for the new plan which makes this educational advantage possible at moderate expense.
MINERVA J. AGUR, American Registrar
1502 Stevens Bldg. . . . . CHICAGO

Challoner School
72, Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7.
England
For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

MILDURA TORQUAY
ENGLAND
Home School for Girls
Modern education. Large airy house. Concert hall. Gymnasium. 2½ acres garden. Lovely playing fields. Country walks. Bathing.
MRS. & MISS WALTERS,
B. A. Hons. Lon.
N. F. U. Higher Cert.

Educational Page
The Christian Science Monitor
The *Educational* page of *The Christian Science Monitor* appears two days of each week—Monday and Thursday. Its purposes may be designated as follows:
1. A promotion of what is seen to be the true goal of education—*to lead the child toward himself.*
2. To foster those methods which help in the attainment of this goal.
3. A promotion of the right ideals and standards in the teaching profession.
4. To encourage all people to look upon education as their foremost community concern.
For the most part, school administration, organization and finance as well as articles which are news in character, are left to be treated not on this page but in the "run of the paper." It should be said, however, that those directing this page are convinced that educational stories can be made as attractive and as popular as sporting and political news.
You are invited to send for a new booklet entitled "Education, How May It Be Aided by a Daily Newspaper?" describing The Christian Science Monitor and its clean, constructive journalism.
At News Stands 5c (In Greater Boston 3c)
Subscription Rates 9.00 Year—75c Month

AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

Seaplanes for Commerce

It is a remarkable fact that practically all of the great development in the commercial use of airplanes which the last four years have seen in Europe should have been directed toward overland flying, or at most, toward the maintenance of services on routes involving over-water passages so short that they could safely be covered by airplanes equipped only for operation from and to the land. The use of the seaplane for purposes of peaceful transport has been almost unknown in the eastern hemisphere except for a short line in the Bay of Biscay and the rather intermittent operation of services between certain Scandinavian ports and between France and Corsica. The work of the Aeromarine Airways, with a record of three seasons' operation between Key West and Havana and with somewhat briefer experience between other Florida coast resorts and points in the West Indies, together with the maintenance of a daily service connecting Detroit and Cleveland during last summer, a record covering nearly a million passenger miles of flying, has kept America definitely in the lead in the use of aircraft over open water up to the present time.

It is hardly to be expected that that primacy will indefinitely be accorded without a struggle. The English, with traditional keenness of interest in all affairs maritime, have long been studying the possibilities both of the true marine airplane and of the amphibian, landing on and arising from land or water at will, and have finally arrived at the point of actual test in service. During the coming spring a flying boat line will start operations between Cherbourg and Southampton, principally for the benefit of transatlantic voyagers, and its services are soon to be extended to the Channel Islands and to other ports along the English and French coasts. In other European countries, too, extensive seaplane services are under consideration.

Three Advantages

The value of the commercial service that can be rendered by flying boats or amphibian aircraft, and the importance that should be attached to their development along commercial lines, obviously depends largely on local conditions, and the United States and the British Isles are peculiarly well fitted, by virtue of their geographical characteristics, for the fostering of such development. In general, however, whether conditions are exceptionally good or only mediocre, the seaplane starts with three distinct commercial advantages over the land type, and the lines to be exploited should be so chosen as to utilize those inherent advantages to the fullest.

The first, and perhaps the most obvious, of the points at which the seaplane scores is its superiority of speed over existing means of transport on the same routes. The airplane of any type always outpaces all its competitors by a good margin, but the difference of speed between the commercial airplane and the limited train is considerably less than that between the seaplane and even the fastest surface vessel. Not only is the actual improvement in speed greater on the over-water route than on that over the land, but it must be borne in mind that a given change in speed gains in importance, as a time-saving factor, with reduction of the initial speed on which improvement is to be made. For example, an overland journey of 800 miles can be covered by fast train in 20 hours and by airplane, traveling at as high a speed as is commercially practical at the present time, in nine. The same distance would require 36 hours in a first-class ocean liner and 13 in a seaplane traveling at very moderate speed, about a third less than that assumed for the land airplane, so that, despite this more economical speed of operation, the saving of time would be more than twice as great over the water as over the land. The minimum airplane speed which will attract the traffic is of course much less for seaplanes than for machines which must meet energetic railroad competition, and the cost of operation per passenger mile can accordingly be less.

Second of the major advantages already alluded to is the continuity, so to speak, of available landing fields when flying over the water. With the possibility of making a descent anywhere it becomes possible to fly at a very low altitude, and most inexperienced passengers find it most pleasant to stay close to the surface on a long trip. The low-flying seaplane also requires very little preliminary organization along the route, as every harbor on the coast will serve as an airport in case of need and when flying under unfavorable conditions of weather use can be made of the lighthouses and other warnings already set out for the use of mariners.

In order that the prospect of a sudden landing in the course of a flight, perhaps followed by a long journey over the surface of the water, under much reduced engine power or in tow of another craft, may be viewed with equanimity it is necessary that the seaplane qualify, not only in respect of airworthiness, but also as a stanch and stable boat, capable of navigating indefinitely in as rough a sea as is likely to be met with on the course flown. The last few years have seen great improvement in that respect. The original seaplanes were produced in most cases by airplane builders without much experience on boats, and they often gave the impression of having had the floats attached as an afterthought, and indeed without very much thought at any time. Now, however, it is fully recognized that the design of a flying boat hull is a task worthy of the best efforts of a naval architect, and that the construction is best intrusted to those with some knowledge of the lessons taught by centuries of slow and patient development of the art of building small craft light of structure, but capable of withstanding the buffeting of the waves. Research on hull design has been carried forward without stint in the naval laboratories of the world, and the result is shown in the change from the floats of 1913, little more than rectangular boxes with a slightly turned-up forward end, to the most recent hulls, the performance of which is predicted almost exactly as the result of model experiments and the seaworthiness of which is best demonstrated by such performances as that of the NC-3, during the transatlantic flight, slightly damaged in landing in a rough sea, but thereafter proceeding along the surface of the water for 200 miles and coming into port under her own power.

Time Saving at Terminals

Last of the special merits of the seaplane is to be enumerated the reduction of distance from the airport to the city that it serves. A very grave problem of air transport, both here and abroad, has been the frequent impossibility of finding a satisfactory location for a flying field within an hour's journey of the business district of a large city. With a seaplane no such problem arises, for when a city has a waterfront at all, and there are few real commercial centers without frontage on ocean, lake, or important river, the business district always grows up close to the docks. In every one of the first five cities in the United States, at least, a seaplane can be landed within a few minutes' ride of the center of financial activity. The saving in time at the terminals may easily make up for the usual difference in speed between the seaplane and the land airplane (although the disadvantage of the marine aircraft in this respect is by no means universal) and also for the following of a somewhat more circuitous route in order to remain continuously over water, as when following a winding river with a seaplane. It would be quicker, for instance, to cover 250 miles at 75 miles an hour with a 10-minute ride at each end than to go over a course 50 miles shorter at 100 miles an hour but with an hour sacrificed at each terminal.

If it were not for the added weight and sacrifice of useful load in carrying both wheels and floats the amphibian would be the ideal type, as it could always follow the shortest overland course between termini and could land in the water alongside the docks, so combining the advantages of land and sea machines. Several experimental flights were made between London and Paris with amphibians a couple of years ago, the machines actually arising from the Thames and landing in the Seine. Further work along similar lines will no doubt take place.

Another possibility is the use of large flying boats overland without the provision of amphibian gears. Such operation would be impracticable and unsafe at the present time, but it will become possible as the further multiplication of power plant units, making the continued flight of the airplane independent of the failure of any single unit, and the improvement of the reliability of the individual units themselves make it possible to disregard the chance of a suddenly forced landing when over unfavorable country, not within reach of a satisfactorily large body of water.

PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN GAINING

Movement Grows to Abolish the Making and Sale of Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—A significant feature of British national life is the growing cohesion of temperance forces and the increasing strength of the movement for the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. The return of Mr. Scrymgeour to Parliament, itself a symptom of the uprising of the people against drink, has given a distinct impetus to the anti-liquor crusade throughout the country. There are now three prospective prohibition candidates for Parliament in the field.

The recent statement of the Westminster Gazette that "a remarkable change has silently taken place in the habits of the people that bids fair to make us as sober a country as any in the world" is supported by the just-published figures of liquor consumption in the United Kingdom, as follows: Spirits (proof gallons), 1920, 15,734,381; 1921, 12,592,298; 1922, 11,741,504; beer (standard barrels), 1920, 20,547,863; 1921, 18,767,528; 1922, 15,955,588. If the consumption of intoxicating drink continues to decrease at this rate it will in a few years reach the vanishing point.

G. C. Ammon, when conducting a large company of temperance workers through the houses of Parliament recently, referred to the hopeful outlook of the temperance cause throughout the country today, and instanced the fact of his own election to the House of Commons in the face of strong trade opposition owing to his "flat-footed" advocacy of temperance views. Dr. Salter agreed with Mr. Ammon and spoke of the changed attitude of workingmen and women to the drink question.

BRITISH HOP GROWERS OFFICIALLY WARNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5—The Ministry of Agriculture has issued a statement advising those farmers who grow hops to take steps to restrict their production. The buying and selling of hops is still controlled, and it is pointed out that the consumption of beer in the United Kingdom has been reduced to approximately one-half its pre-war level.

Before the war the average acreage under hops was 36,000. It is now about 27,000, and even so there will probably be a surplus from the 1922 crop of about 100,000 hundredweights left on the growers' hands after the controller has made his purchases.

Classified Advertisements

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

REAL ESTATE — REAL ESTATE

In California's Glorious Sunshine

IS this the right place for you?
One of Berkeley's most beautiful

Hillside Residences

Two blocks from the University of California.

FLEMISH architecture, clinker brick, panelled and beamed throughout in natural redwood, 12x16 beam supports running both ways, hand hammered iron fixtures. Thirteen rooms and reception hall. Three floors, five bedrooms on second floor, three bathrooms, four fireplaces. Installed vacuum system. Pittsburgh instantaneous water heater. High pressure fire hydrant.

THE grounds include two-thirds of a city block on a corner. Live brook artistically bridged with brick arches. Five exceptionally large live oak trees and imported shrubbery from all parts of the world. Bungalow style studio and glass nook on the grounds and all laid out artistically with walks and terraces. Fruit trees and berries. Impressive arched approach, 150 feet, over brook leading to a spacious porch. Romeo and Juliet balcony overlooking the beautiful natural garden.

Price $65,000

$30,000 will handle, balance on first mortgage.
Principals preferred. For further detail address
Box C, care of The Christian Science Monitor Representative
3846 LINWOOD AVE., OAKLAND, CAL.

CALIFORNIA LANDS
For sale, 400 a. in Turlock Irrigation District, about 100 a. improved; fine orchard, vineyard and alfalfa soil; price $100,000, terms.
2600 a., near Tracy, fine buildings, pumping plant, irrigation and drain canals; A-1 water and rail transportation; fine for subdivision; price $550,000, terms.
MRS. C. B. RICE
461 Central Avenue, Alameda, California

FOR SALE
1000 acres coal land on New York Central. Address Box M-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENTIRE 10 acres—Oklahoma prospective oil, gas and mineral land for $150; terms $10 down, $10 monthly; first class bank references. D. G. WILLIAMS, 6230 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma

FOR irrigated river bottom farms in Tehama County write W. B. SALISBURY, Los Molinos, California.

FOR SALE
Irrigated farm of 86 acres; improved with good dwelling, barn, family orchard; fine soil; on State Highway in Northern California; price $12,000, terms $7000 cash, balance easy. W. B. SALISBURY, Los Molinos, Calif.

1000 ACRES IRRIGATED
Heart San Joaquin Valley; ideal for Kadota figs, vines or trees; real opportunity subdivision or investment; foreclosure price $75 per acre. F. A. RANEY, RIVERBANK, STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 466 Irving Ave.—Lower floor 2-family brick house, 5 rooms, bath, electricity, separate furnaces, $50; vacant March 15. Inquire 1302 Putnam Ave., upstairs.

CHICAGO—For rent, May 1st, 2nd apt., 7 rooms, 2 sunparlors and garage space; near lake; rent $250. Phone Edgewater 2798.

COMMONWEALTH AVE.
6 room and bath, short or long-time lease; sunny and plenty of heat. Tel. Brookline 3316-J (Mass.).

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Desirable five-room apartment to sublet; rent $80. 150 N. Munn Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 333 W. 23 St.—One-room, kitchenette, bath, Steinway piano; $30. Telephone Murray Hill 10462.

OFFICES TO LET

CHICAGO—Morning hours three days a week in practitioner's office; Loop. V-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, whole or part time, 42nd St. section. Box P-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1750 Beacon St.—A private family will rent a few attractive rooms to desirable people; house warm, sunny; continuous hot water.

CHICAGO—Priv. family wishes to share beautiful 1 or 2 room suite, priv. bath, in exclusive home; excel. for couple in practice. 4518 Drexel Blvd. Tel. Atlantic 2767.

CHICAGO—Nicely furnished modern room; N. S. near "L" and surf. Tel. Wellington 1949 after 6 p. m. 853 Aldine Ave., 1st Apt.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.—To let, two large, sunny rooms, single or for light housekeeping. 50 Seaverns. Ave.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Large, attractively furnished sunny rooms; refined surroundings; block from two car lines; 9 minutes from down town. 812 Kensington Road. 581663.

NEW YORK CITY, Riverside Drive, 583 (135th St.)—Cosy, sunny, well-heated room, large closet, home privileges; reasonable. Phone Morningside 4880, Apt. 41.

NEW YORK CITY, 251 W. 261st St., Opposite Van Cortlandt—Business woman will rent bright rooms; gentlemen. Kingsbridge 3582, evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 415 W. 115th St.—Elegantly large newly furn. room with twin beds. JACKSON, Apt. 42. Telephone Cathedral 7127.

NEW YORK CITY, 547 W. 142d St., Apt 32—Beautiful sunny room, modern, adjoining bath; pleasant surroundings; refs. Audubon 1040.

NEW YORK CITY—Small room in apt., kitchen privileges. 2647 Broadway, telephone 4185 Riverside; business woman.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

Nicely Furnished Homes
for summer rental in the pleasant village of Cotuit; beautiful boating and bathing; house lots for sale in Cotuit, Cape Cod. Apply
S. N. HANDY
Cotuit, Mass.

SEVEN-ROOM cottage for season, Newcastle, N. H., mod. imp.; priv. water front. Inquire O. E. PETTMAN, 192 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS.—Can accommodate elderly people with good care, splendid rooms, good heat, home cooking. Phone Belmont 568-J. 387 Belmont St. on Waverly car line.

ROOMS WANTED

QUIET young man desires studio and bedroom in New York City. RUSSELL, 206 Second Ave. Stuyvesant 1817.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY
U. S. Naval Officer expecting soon to resign his office will represent commercial firms on commission basis, buying or selling; is well acquainted in Constantinople; was 3½ years with Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, and will furnish references. Address K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or The Christian Science Monitor, British P. O., Galata, Constantinople.

RELIABLE party with office and sales organization covering U. S. A. is in position to market article of merit. L. HELMER, 4444 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED west of the Mississippi to handle an exclusive line of etchings for greeting cards; popular prices; commission basis.
ALBERT R. THAYER, INC.
126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Adams & Swett Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleansers
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1856 — Tel. Rox. 1071

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SLENDERFORM BRASSIERES
Pink and white satin; sizes 32-44
Price $1.35. Save 25% buying direct.
MRS. LYON, 611 West 111th St., N. Y. C.

BEAUTIFUL Persian Shawl; exquisite coloring; 3 yards; quick sale $100. MRS. JONES, 174 W. Bartlett St., Brockton, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ANY MAN
WITH
100 FRIENDS
CAN EARN $5000 PER YEAR
If you have 100 friends or acquaintances who would patronize you if you were in business selling a product that each and every one of your friends actually needs, and if you could guarantee satisfaction, and if with our capital and under our supervision you are willing to work—$5000 per year is only your beginning. This proposition is strictly high-class. Address Box X-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill., for appointment.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK CITY
An exclusive and well-established millinery business of long standing; party going west. Box S-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

VEGETABLE COOK—Experienced and efficient, for Sanitorium; Protestant only, and one who does not smoke. Write full particulars to 910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Protestant cook and second maid in family of 5; wages $70 and $60 per month. Address, with references, MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Riverside, Conn.

DRESSMAKER
TO COME TO HOME.
Phone Riverside 2066, New York City.

Woman desired to assist with housework. Telephone Ravenswood 3616, Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN
Corporation of high financial standing has an attractive proposition for sales representatives selling high grade pure silk hosiery to men and women; sells on sight; guaranteed to customers; excellent commissions and protected territory. STYLA SILK HOSIERY CO., Agency Dept., New Haven, Conn.

SALESMEN WANTED

HIGH-GRADE sales representatives wanted for a line of art novelties; unusual opportunity for salesman or woman calling on department stores, stationers or gift shop trade, as a side line. Address THE LOREEN COMPANY, 410 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FURNITURE SALESMAN WANTED
High-class furniture salesman wanted, on commission basis, for entire New England territory to call on better class of trade with exceptionally strong lines of bedroom suites; give references and experience, and state if can give lines required attention. QUALITY FURNITURE CO., Evansville, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in hardware, lumber, paint and mason supplies seeks connection with concern selling those trades, or any good opportunity to put such an equipment at work; will travel; have wide acquaintance in eastern states. Box R-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

MAN with best of references is open for executive position; broad experiences in all branches of manufacturing covering period of 20 years; capable of handling large forces of men, etc. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAUFFEUR, 11 years' private family and shop experience, Pierce, Packard, any make; careful driver; courteous, refined habits; highest credentials from former employers. Tel. Brighton 1109-M. Box R-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOTEL MAN—Assistant manager, 16 years' experience commercial and family hotels with kitchenettes, Chicago and vicinity, also Pacific Coast; best of refs. S-62, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CLERICAL or accounting position, railroad or commercial, in Los Angeles; considerable exp. Address L-20, Care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

A YOUNG MAN of ability and integrity desires confidential mission of unusual character; willing to travel. R-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED salesman representative desires connection, wholesale or mfr. LOUIS LEVY, care Schuler, 526 W. 153rd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS—Refined, educated young lady wishes entire charge of children; able to teach at home; will go anywhere; A-1 refs. M-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY, capable, refined, educated, exp., bank. or priv. secretarial. Box Z-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N. Y. C.

POSITION as companion or lady's maid; can go anywhere. GRACE CURRAN, 1411 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles, Calif. West 4026.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and general office work; references furnished. Sunset 2884. 5311 Greenwood.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE CLEARING SERVICE
specializes in placing high-grade office help in good position; applicants must register in person. Call Dearborn 5903. 1602 Stevens Bldg., Chicago.

BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 40 St., N. Y. C. Commercial Agency of distinction where needs of patrons are discriminatingly handled. Registrations accepted only when filed in person.

FLORENCE SPENCER
Clerical and Executive Positions
2 West 43d St., New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York. — Audubon 2856

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEWIS L. DUNHAM JR.'S
Studio of
Ballroom Dancing
58 Central Park West, N. Y. C., Apt. 4-N.
Columbus 2887

DRESSMAKING

COMPETENT dressmaker would like work by the day; can furnish best of references. 1042 Sanborn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 598-926.

DRESSMAKING by the day; alterations; furs remodeled; Brooklyn or Manhattan. Phone mornings or evenings, Decatur 9532.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

BURNIE J. CRAIG
PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
I. W. Hellman Building — Los Angeles, Cal.
Formerly for more than seven years a member of the Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office; all work handled personally; moderate fees.

OFFICE SERVICE

MAIL AND TELEPHONE SERVICE
EVERY COURTESY
5 Columbus Circle, Room 218
Columbus 3224, New York City

States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

Salads, Sandwiches — SPECIALTY FOOD SHOP — Short Orders, Fountain Service
2200-2210 TELEGRAPH AVENUE

HARMS & MORSE, Inc.
STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS
Kodaks and Finishing our specialty
2163 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank
Berk. 1089

TUPPER & REED
Victrolas—Sonoras—Grafonolas.
Sheet Music—Records.
Shattuck Ave. at T. & D. Corner

California Meat Market
Telephone Berkeley 341 — Berkeley 342
2275 SHATTUCK AVENUE

HEMSTITCHING AND PLEATING
The Mode Art
Phone Berkeley 7894. Telegraph Ave., Cor. Haste

H. RINGHOLM
Phone Berkeley 451 — Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors to Men and Women
2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

NAYLOR
Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
3214 Adeline Street — Pied. 3053

MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street — BERKELEY
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

By States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley (Continued)

HADDEN AND GUY
Sather Gate Apparel Shop
Twenty-five Hundred and Seven Bancroft Way

Phone 3016
THE IVY SHOPPE
Ladies'—Children's—Infants' Wear
ART NEEDLEWORK—NOTIONS
2910-12 College Avenue at Russell Street

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of
WOMAN'S APPAREL
2165 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley

RADSTON'S
2225 Shattuck Avenue
Books, Stationery and Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone Berk. 6774

Mercantile Trust Company of California
(Since 1857)
Head Office: San Francisco
Four Branches in Berkeley
Resources over $110,000,000.00

WHITE MUSIC CO.
PHONOGRAPHS — RECORDS
2024 Shattuck Ave.
BERKELEY - - CALIFORNIA
Brunswicks—Sonoras—Victrolas

WESTERN VAN & STORAGE CO
Large Auto Furniture Vans
Baggage, Piano and Furniture moved by experienced men
PACKING—STORING—SHIPPING
1511 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley. Tel. Berk. 2690

HINK'S
DRY GOODS
One of Berkeley's Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

JOSEPH McKEOWN
2011 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley
Art Dealer, Frame Maker, Furniture and Antiques.

"WENT MY CLOTHES MADE AT LOFGREN'S"
LOFGRENIZED CLOTHES
EXPRESS INDIVIDUALITY
Tailors to men and women.
3253-3255 Adeline St., Berkeley

"SEND A PHOTOGRAPH"
McCullagh
Berk. 3143 — 2039 Shattuck

The Misses' Shop
2025 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Stops"
An Exclusive Assortment of
DRESSES, GOWNS, COATS, WRAPS.
Unusual Values and Unusual Quality.

McNEILL & BABCOCK
The Men's Shop
Glad to Serve You
2021 SHATTUCK AVE.
AT "KEY" TERMINAL

THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for You
SHATTUCK AVE. AT KITTREDGE ST. — BERKELEY

COSY CAFETERIA
MRS. L. S. ROBERTS
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Durant Above Telegraph

VARSITY CANDY SHOP
FINE CANDIES
FROZEN DELICACIES
Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way

Sayers DRY GOODS
2216 SHATTUCK
at Kittredge
Berkeley's Fast Growing Store

A. S. BRASFIELD
HABERDASHER
Phone Berkeley 4215 — 2245 Telegraph Ave.

Whitney & Whitney
Phone Berkeley 687
Fuel Merchants & Agents for
MONARCH COAL
Daily East Bay Deliveries

SILL'S — S. J. SILL & CO.
House of Quality
Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables—Hardware, 2139 University Avenue. Phone Berk. 5204. Delicatessen. Try our home-made cake.

THE WALLACE MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
2263 Shattuck Avenue — Opposite Public Library

MARINELLO SHOP
(Certified)
MRS. J. B. THREN, Prop.
Permanent Waving and Marcelling
2223 Telegraph Avenue — Phone Berk. 3292

ORIENTAL RUGS
M. Y. PARNAY
2441 Bancroft Way — Phone Berkeley 2400

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley (Continued)

Herbert Jones
Men's Wear That Men Like
Shattuck at Allston

W. R. BURKE
MANUFACTURING JEWELER
Now in new location
2235 SHATTUCK AVENUE
Near Allston Way

Huston Bros
EXCLUSIVE SHOES
Hotel Whitecotton Bldg., Berkeley, Cal.
SHOES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Phone Berkeley 460

BATTERY SERVICE
All Makes of Batteries
Repaired—Recharged—Rebuilt
STORAGE — SUPPLIES — REPAIRS
DANA'S GARAGE
Telegraph & Blake
Luthy Batteries — 2 Years' Guarantee
Phone Ber. 8468

F. L. Butterfield
2169 SHATTUCK AVE.
THE STOVE AND HOUSE FURNISHING STORE
Stoves, Ranges, Hardware
Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Garden Tools and Seeds, Paints and Oils.

College Hardware Company
Household Goods and Electric Appliances
Tools, Cutlery and Paints
2311 Telegraph Avenue — Tel. Berkeley 4308

Fresno

Bart Harvey
Outfitters to Men & Boys
CLOTHIER
COR. J AND TULARE ST

We Respectfully Invite Your Account
FIDELITY BRANCH
PACIFIC-SOUTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Aggregate Resources Over $204,000,000
Mariposa at Broadway, FRESNO, CAL.

The Wonder
Women's Apparel—Exclusively
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

LEWIS LIGHT HOUSE
Lewis Electric Company
Lewis Light-House will guide you to a safe port for anything electrical
1917 Fresno Street — Phone 588-J

HOUSES, BUSINESS, FARMS — LOTS, INDUSTRIAL, INSURANCE
MR. TOCKSTEIN
with
ANTRIM & ANDREWS
GENERAL REAL ESTATE
801-2 Mattei Building — Fresno, Cal.

Bagley's Bootery
SMART SHOES FOR WOMEN
Fresno, California

DEAN'S HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Moderate Price
Forthcamp at Belmont — Fresno, Cal.

FRED W. HOGG — HIGH CLASS MILLINERY, BARGAIN PRICES
2008 Fresno Street
(Down Stairs)
Also Operating Einstein's Millinery Department

FRESNO AGRICULTURAL WORKS
SPECIAL LINE
ORCHARD AND VINEYARD TOOLS
Motors, Pumps and Engines
2222 Tulare Street — Phones 306 and 4740

Griffith-McKenzie Bldg. Barber Shop
T. E. RUSSELL, Prop. — A. W. HORN, Mgr.
Entrance through lobby left of elevator.
Telephone 686 — FRESNO, CALIF.

R. S. CROWL PRINTING CO.
DEPENDABLE PRINTERS
2308 Tulare Street — Telephone 2553

Los Gatos

East Side Meat Market
B. BALZER, Prop.
LOS GATOS

FORD BROS.
Cleaners and Tailors
LOS GATOS

Oakland

DECORATIVE NEEDLECRAFT
ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK, DESIGNS, AND INFANTS' WEAR.
EMMA R. ILSEN — 526 Fifteenth St.

CHAS. T. COX
The 40th Street Store
LADIES' AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
4020 Piedmont Avenue — Oakland, Calif.

HUSING BROS.
Groceries, Fruits, Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE
318 14th St. — Phone Lakeside 523 and 524

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

CALIFORNIA

Oakland (Continued)

TAFT & PENNOYER Company
Established in 1875
"Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods House"
SPRING APPAREL
arriving daily
"It's the best and costs no more."
Clay at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.
OAKLAND

STRABLE HARDWOOD COMPANY
VENEERED PANELS
HARDWOOD LUMBER
WALLBOARD
HARDWOOD FLOORING
OAKLAND

Capwells
CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS.
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
A reliable store of good service. Always the latest and best merchandise at moderate prices.

CHAS. C. NAVLET Co.
Nurserymen Seedsmen Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
917 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.
"Your White Servant"

Excelsior LAUNDRY Co.
Telephone Oakland 649
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

Clean Cleaners CLOTHES CLEAN CLEAN
OUR SPECIAL MILL FINISH RENEWS THE LIFE OF YOUR SUIT
2044 Telegraph Ave. Phone Oakland 856

EXCLUSIVE HOMES and FARM LANDS
DERBYSHIRE & MAIN, INC.
307 Syndicate Bldg. Phone Lakeside 141

STECKMEST'S—Candies
CUSTARD ICE CREAM and FROZEN PUDDINGS
We Deliver.
4183-4192 Piedmont Ave. Phone Piedmont 123.

COLONIAL CAFETERIA
Continuous Service
422-428 Fourteenth Street
Between Broadway and Franklin
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Ford and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.—Pied. 416
OAKLAND, CALIF.
J. W. Drew Wm. W. Lees
W. H. MacNaughton, Jr. Geo. A. Shepherd

Drew Furniture Co.
16th and Jefferson Sts. Lakeside 2966.
Complete line of Furniture and Rugs. Custom Made Over-stuffed Furniture, and Reupholstering.
Will call at your home with samples. Estimates Furnished

WASHING
POLISHING
LEE TIRES
Everett F. Gainor Co.
2345 Broadway
OAKLAND CALIFORNIA

Packard-Behning—Hallet & Davis Pianos—Players—Phonographs
ALL STANDARD INSTRUMENTS
GIRARD PIANO CO.
50 Years in Oakland
Lawrence V. Hill, Vice-President and General Manager.
519 14th Street OAKLAND

Hyman's
A Distinctive Establishment of WOMAN'S APPAREL
1538 Broadway
Oakland

Crystal Dry Laundry Co.
Phone Lakeside 541
2307 CHESTNUT ST. OAKLAND, CAL.

BEN H. McNUT
A MAN'S STORE
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings
Cor. 13th and Broadway Oakland

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
in your MEAT supply with our cash and carry system.
CARSTEN E. SCHMIDT
OAKLAND MARKET
12th St., bet. Broadway and Franklin

DURHAM'S
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
China, Glassware and Household Goods
3027-3029 San Pablo Ave. Phone Oak 4105

CALIFORNIA

Oakland (Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
472 Thirteenth St., Oakland
Headquarters for office supplies and social stationery

ANTLERS GARAGE
A Home for Your Car
A. C. FAW
1531-35-39 Harrison Street
PHONE LAKESIDE 1773

BAGGAGE
for your every need will be found in our unusually large stock at
LOW PRICES
We are exclusive agents for Hartmann and Indestructo Wardrobe trunks.
Quality Trunk Co.
14th and Broadway—Oakland, Calif.

Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank
Franklin at Thirteenth Street, Oakland
A Bank of Strength and Character

M. BOCK, Tailor
1408 Franklin St.
Telephone Oakland 1607

Palo Alto

FRAZER CO.
Specialists in Apparel
KAYSER SILK UNDERWEAR
FOWNES' GLOVES
PHOENIX HOSIERY
PHIPPS HATS FOR WOMEN
KNOX HATS FOR MEN

THE BANK of PALO ALTO

Palo Alto Hardware Co.
for
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
Phone P. A. 65

Serviceable, Reliable FOOTWEAR
THOITS SHOE STORE
174 University Avenue

SUNSHINE STORES

EARLE & CO.
GROCERS
Known as the house of QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION
Palo Alto, Cal.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets, Underwear and Hosiery

PALO ALTO FLOWER AND SEED SHOP
526 Emerson Street
SHRUBS, CUT-FLOWERS, FLORAL-PIECES SEEDS, BULBS
Phone Palo Alto 11-J

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP
Books Stationery
Phone 1441 525 Emerson Street

PALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats
Phone 321 324 University Ave.

Altomont Creamery
262 University Ave. Phone 97

University Creamery
209 University Avenue

QUACKENBUSH FURNITURE Co.
ANTIQUES
Phone 95 421-427 Bryant Street

STUART, THE PRINTER
Commercial and Society Printing
545 Emerson Street Phone 535

Sacramento

MASON'S STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON, Proprietress
Phone Main 211 2030 O Street
PATRONIZE

Geo. M. Dorman & Son
Men's Furnishings 1007 K St.

CORY THORNLESS BLACKBERRY
Hardy, Prolific, Thornless, almost Seedless.
Large; one of the best; $3.00 doz. SACRAMENTO SEED CO., 1104 J Street.

J. W. McADAM
INSURANCE
FIRE—CASUALTY—AUTOMOBILE
920 Sixth Street Phone Main 3712

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento (Continued)

CHAS. P. NATHAN AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and Children
Cor. 8th & L Sts.

ROLLER'S HOUSEWARES
516 K Street Sacramento
Sacramento's only exclusive housewares store.
Stoves, Ranges, Dinnerware.
Everything in Housewares.

PALM BROTHERS
COAST TIRE DISTRIBUTORS
PREST-O-LITE HEADQUARTERS
All Electrical Work Guaranteed
Phone M. 1074 1014 12th St.

HALE BROS., Inc.
A Department Store for the People
MEETING the needs of the home and every member of the family with goods of quality that give satisfaction—at value-giving prices.
9th and K Sts. Sacramento

Weinstock, Lubin & Co.
"The Fashion Center"
72 STORES UNDER ONE ROOF.

MR. RUSSELL MARTIN
WITH
8 HOUR LAUNDRY
RENOVATING DEPT.
Main 66 Res. Main 3789-W

Phone Main 56
MITCHELL-SMITH CO.
MASTER CLEANERS
DYERS AND FINISHERS
Orders Receive Prompt Attention
1612-14 K Street

P. F. O'REILLY, Shoe Repairing
1106 8th St., bet. K & L
Phone 3766

San Francisco

BROGDEN BECKER STORAGE CO.
Furniture and Household Goods Moved, Packed and Stored
Phone Franklin 203 1467 Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO

Oppenheimer the Trunk man
Trunks, Luggage, Leather Goods
736 Market Street
Just above Grant Avenue
Tel. Kearney 3641
Exclusive Agency Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks

Zobel's MILLINERY
"Nationally Known"
OCCUPIES SIX FLOORS
23 Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MINOR'S
HABERDASHERY
830 Market Street, San Francisco

ENGRAVED STATIONERY
Correct Styles of Engraved Cards
Monograms, Wedding, Stationery
MARIER ENGRAVING CO.
420 MARKET ST. TEL. DOUGLAS 268

COHL BROTHERS
Exclusive Hatters
38 Powell St. Doug. 2730

M. CLEMENTS, Tailor
Suits Made to Order.
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing, Altering.
Phone Franklin 5253 1030 Polk Street

JOHN MORTON
General Building Contractor
318 Balboa Building

JOSEPH'S Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San Francisco

E. F. STACKS
LINOTYPE COMPOSITION
Telephone: Market 7833 or Park 1177
269 Eighth Street - San Francisco

VICTORIA CAFETERIA
Home recipes used in preparing wholesome, carefully chosen foods.
133 POWELL STREET

McKENZIE FLOOR CO.
Hardwood Floors Machine Sanding
Floors Resurfaced 285 Second St.
TEL. PROSPECT 3027

Multigraphing—Mimeographing of Letters, Circulars, etc. Public Stenographer.
MAUDE S. WRIGHT
California Multigraphing Shop
515 Merchant's Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. Gar. 2583

JOSEPH LEVY, General Insurance
Automobile, Fire, Plate Glass, Compensation, etc.
1006 Claus Spreckles Bldg. Tel. Doug. 3354

Insurance—Real Estate
YOUNG & PARKER
We appreciate your business.
Fire, Plate Glass, Automobile, Elevator, Marine, etc.
919 Kohl Building. Phone Sutter 2594

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco (Continued)

Ford LINCOLN
Hughson's Ford Corner
Ford Dealers Since 1903
Market St. at 11th. Phone Park 4380
SAN FRANCISCO
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Tourists will find our Coastwise Service very convenient.

CITY COAL COMPANY
100 Brennan Street Douglas 4620
King, Knight, Richmond
American Block, Cerrillos Anthracite
Our Standard Brands
BRANCH YARD
4545 Geary Street Douglas 4620

Diamonds, Watches, Platinum and Gold Jewelry
ARTISTIC JEWELER
HARRY H. HARRIS
248 POWELL ST.
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Also 295 Geary St. "The One Rose Shoppe"

L. D. McLEAN CO.
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.
Telephone
"Prospect One"

DE PUE WAREHOUSES
A. C. WORTHINGTON
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.
Merchants' Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Basket and Antique Shop
ANTIQUES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED
1343 SUTTER STREET
Above Van Ness
SAN FRANCISCO

PODESTA & BALDOCCHI
FLORISTS
Telephone Kearny 4975 224-226 Grant Ave. San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Charlotte Stoddard Mrs. Clara Maddox
Sutter Lane Gift Shop
LUNCHEON : TEA : DINNER
Delicious home-cooked meals served table d'hôte or à la carte
358 SUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO

EVERGOOD PAINTS
THE TOZER CO.
489 SUTTER ST. 2270 MISSION ST.
SAN FRANCISCO
FOR ALL PURPOSES

"Quality First"
UNITED STATES LAUNDRY
Telephone MARKET 1721
Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

Bare Bros
Sutter Street
Just above Grant Ave.
FURNITURE
RUGS AND DRAPERIES

CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.
Nurserymen Seedsmen Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
423-427 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO

MARNELL & CO.
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING
761A Market St., opp. Grant Ave.
Phone Kearny 5064

Ray E. Montrose
REALTOR
BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
San Francisco offers exceptional opportunities.
210 Alexander Bldg. Phone Douglas 7899.

F. J. YOUNG, Realtor
Why not advise with us regarding homes, investments or insurance.
105 Montgomery St., 4th Floor. Sutter 3943.

Geo. J. Croal
MERCHANT TAILOR
609 Chronicle Bldg. Douglas 1466

Mission Street District, San Francisco

JOHNSON'S
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS AND HATS
2534-36 Mission Street

CALIFORNIA

Ocean Avenue District, San Francisco

RICHARD LEE, UPHOLSTERER
Upholstered Furniture and Draperies made to order
1507 Ocean Ave. Randolph 2890

WILLIAM THE TAILOR
Cleaning and Pressing
1640 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4557.

THE INGLEWOOD SWEET SHOP AND TEA ROOM
1700 Ocean Ave. Randolph 4810

Polk Street District

Mabel Deane
1503 Polk St. EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY

San Jose

CHAS. C. NAVLET Co.
Nurserymen Seedsmen Florists
EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME AND GARDEN
20-22 E. San Fernando St. San Jose

FARMERS UNION
GROCERIES
HARDWARE
CROCKERY
IMPLEMENTS
ETC.
151 W. Santa Clara Street,
SAN JOSE, CAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
San Jose, Cal.
General Banking

HARTS
SANTA CLARA, MARKET, LIGHTSTON STS.
WE GIVE S&H GREEN STAMPS
SAN JOSE'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—WRAPS
SKIRTS—WAISTS—SWEATERS
We specialize in large sizes.
The Paris CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
EDWARD GROSS, Mgr.

Moe-Bridges Electric Lighting Fixtures
SCHUTTE BROS.
Electrical Supplies
(Wire for us and we will wire for you)
Phone San Jose 523
19 South Second Street, San Jose, Cal.

Prussia & Co.
An exclusive Ready-to-Wear Shop for Women
SAN JOSE, CAL.

CANDIES—ICE CREAM—LUNCHEON
Wilson's
81 S. FIRST ST. SAN JOSE

For Your Next Meal Serve
Chatterton Napkin Rolls
They Are Satisfying
SAN JOSE CHATTERTON BAKERY
Phone 465 2d & San Antonio

APPLETON & CO.
Women's Apparel Exclusively
Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists
COR. FIRST AND SAN FERNANDO STS.

H. R. BARDWELL
JEWELER AND WATCHMAKER
Expert Repairing of all kinds.
Complete Selection of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry moderately priced.
92 S. 1st St., San Jose, Calif.

McKinley Bros.
Tel. San Jose 3757
88-92 E. Santa Clara St., 344 Fellows Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Stoves, Linoleum, Upholstery, Window Shades, Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs.

F. W. GROSS & SON
DRY GOODS
San Jose, California

GEO. W. RYDER & SON
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Quality and Correct Prices
15 E. Santa Clara Street

Golden West Cleaners
Phone San Jose 60
25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing

CHAPEAUX LA DUCHESSE
Sold only at
Hofield's
170 South First St., San Jose, Cal.

W. C. LEAN—Jeweler
Diamonds and Jewelry
GIFTS THAT LAST
Cor. First and San Fernando Sts., San Jose, Cal.

BLOOM'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
135 S. FIRST ST.

Melvin, Roberts & Horwarth
Fancy and Office Stationery
Desks, Chairs, Files, Safes, Printing
164 SOUTH FIRST ST.

Crawford's
Ice Cream and Candies
96 So. 2nd St., San Jose, Cal. Phone S. J. 4761

SAN-I-STONE
Drainboards, Shower Walls and Floors
H. C. SCHLOSSER
115 Hollywood Phone San Jose 4196-J

Phone 1150
EXPERT CLEANERS AND DYERS
652 South First Street San Jose, Cal.

MOELLERING & GOODWIN
Real Estate—Loans—Insurance
64 E. Santa Clara St. SAN JOSE, CAL.

In San Jose It's
HEROLD'S FOR SHOES
18-26 E. Santa Clara Street Repairing

STULL & SONNIKSEN
WEARING APPAREL—DRY GOODS
146-148 South First Street, San Jose, California
PHONE SAN JOSE 536

OWL SHOE REPAIR SHOP
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
44 East San Fernando St. Phone San Jose 2031-J

CALIFORNIA

San Jose (Continued)

UNEQUALLED SERVICE
REPUBLIC
MOTOR TRUCKS
HOMER F. LEMMON
35 E. William St., San Jose, Cal.

New Books Bibles
Fine Stationery
WINCH & MARSHALL
80 South First Street
San Jose, California
Engraving
Children's Books Fountain Pens

Santa Cruz

Real Estate Exchange
MARY JANE HANLY
Santa Cruz, California

Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
LINOLEUM, RUGS, STOVES
BEDDING SUPPLIES AND WINDOW SHADES

INDEPENDENT MARKET
Fancy Meats, Fish and Poultry
The Wise Housekeeper's Choice

FRAZIER LEWIS
VICTORIA CHOCOLATES
makes Santa Cruz famous for candy. His Ice Cream is unique in that it contains no "filler."

Stockton

FRANK J. FIOLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Woolens.
Phone 1599 206-7 Elks Bldg.

R. A. Presher's
STAR TOWEL CO.
Phone 1810 210½ S. California St.

YOLLAND & COMPANY
Coal—ICE—Wood
204 N. El Dorado St.

PARK HACKETT
Auto. Repairing
Phone 1498 127-129 E. Channel St.

DRURY & BARTHOLOMEW
GROCERS
902 E. Weber Avenue STOCKTON, CAL.
Telephone 314

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

SPOFFORD'S STUDIO
Commercial and Portrait Photography
Kodak Finishing
Attractive Assortment of Views of the Pikes Peak Region
2409 W. Colorado Ave. Phone Main 319-J

Elite
LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
117 North Tejon St.
Phone Main 82
Colorado Springs, Col.

The City's Complete Art and Gift Shop
THE ART & CAMERA SHOP
Visit Our Picture Gallery 111 N. Tejon
Van Briggle Pottery Colorado Views.

Denver

ORIENTAL RUGS
Choice Selection at Moderate Prices
Zambakian Bros.
York 9046 1816 E. Colfax
DENVER

SHOE REPAIRING
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLOR, Proprietor
Work called for and delivered without extra charge.
PHONE 790 1535 CHAMPA STREET

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
389 South Broadway Phone South 168

WILLIAM M. MARRS, Realtor
210 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Col.
MOUNTAIN HOMESITES
COLORADO LANDS DENVER REAL ESTATE
$100 FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES FOR SALE

HOFF-SCHROEDER
A Large DENVER Cafeteria
One of the Most Popular in the West
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

MILLINERY
KATHERINE HURLEY
Colfax at Lincoln Champa 2224-W

HOLE PROOF SHIRTS
CUSTOM MADE
A. L. DIGBY
1537 Lawrence St. Phone Main 4755

THE WEPF PRINTING CO.
QUALITY PRINTING
1731 Champa St., Denver. Main 3542

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS
700 E. Colfax Ave. Phones York 499 & 5594
Our Cleaning Is Unsurpassed

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

ADA J. McLANE CHRISSIE A. MacDONALD
McLANE & MacDONALD
BABY SHOP
208 Sixteenth St. Champa 6972

CITY NOVELTY WORKS
GEORGE ANDERSEN, Prop.
1027 16th Street Phone Main 1968

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 5000 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

COLORADO

Denver (Continued)

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ
DIAMONDS
EXCLUSIVE MOUNTINGS
COR 16th & CURTIS

Pueblo

BROWN HYDE SHOE CO.
306 N. Main Street Pueblo, Colo.
Shoes for the Whole Family

THE BOOTERIE INC.
SHOES AND HOSIERY
410 N. Main St. Pueblo, Colo.

FRED O. CLASBY
Head cylinder grinding, Landis crank shaft grinding, scored cylinders filled by Eagle process.
AUTO REPAIRING
220-230 W. 4th St., Pueblo, Colo. Phone 431

EVERYTHING FOR MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
Popular Prices
BERNHEIM
210-212 N. Main Pueblo, Colo.

MONTANA

Billings

YEGEN BROS., INC.
DEPARTMENT STORE
BILLINGS, MONTANA

O. O. NELSON
JEWELER
8 N. B'way, Billings, Mont.

Butte

Western Fuel Company
CHAS. A. HAUSWIRTH, Mgr.
Goal and Wood
Main Office and Yard, Phone 938
Granite Street Office, Phone 1934
E. Park Office, Phone 1233
S. Montana Office, Phone 1290

STEPHENSON LBR. CO.
BUILDING MATERIALS
COAL AND WOOD
PHONE 682
90-100 E. FRONT STREET

BOLEVER & BROWN, REALTORS
City Property Ranches
Money to Loan
FIRE INSURANCE—AUTO INSURANCE
49 W. Park St., Butte, Mont.

BETSY ROSS BREAD
Is Made With Milk.
Ask Your Dealer for It.
HOME BAKING CO.
Phone 2107

ORTON BROS.
BUTTE, MONT.
Highest class Pianos, Victor Talking Machines and Records
EVERYTHING MUSICAL

Elite Hat Shop
63 WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA

Great Falls

Conrad Banking Co.
General Commercial Banking
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
Capital $250,000.00

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

Great Falls Electric Supply Co.
5 Third Street North, Liberty Bldg.
Phone 6116

Missoula

Missoula Mercantile Company
"Everybody's Store for Everything"
MISSOULA, MONTANA

J. D. ROWLAND, Jeweler
130 Higgins Ave. MISSOULA, MONT.

NEVADA

Reno

FURNITURE CARPETS CURTAINS
DONNELS & STEINMETZ, INC.
Second and Sierra Streets RENO, NEVADA

PHELAN MILLINERY
32 West 2nd St., RENO

FRANK CAMPBELL
Fine Groceries—Aluminum Ware
RENO NEVADA

ROVETTI BROS.
Imported and Domestic Fancy Groceries
Fresh Fish, Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. 130

McWilliam Cafeteria Co., Inc.
"AIMS TO PLEASE ALL"
226 N. Virginia RENO

SCHULINE BANKING & TRUST CO.
RENO NEVADA

THE BUTTON SHOP
Hemstitching, Art Needlework, Stamping
RENO NEVADA

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

OREGON

Coquille

Farmers and Merchants Bank
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS
INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS
COQUILLE OREGON

Marshfield

COOS BAY STATIONERY CO.
MARSHFIELD, ORE.

THE JUST IN STORE
T. W. JUSTEN, Proprietor

Portland

Martin & Forbes Co
Florists
354 WASHINGTON STREET
Main 0269
Fine Flowers for All Occasions
Artistically Arranged

O. C. PRITCHARD
PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR
LICENSED AND BONDED
Specialized Service in Business Matters
1338 Northwestern Bank Building
Portland, Oregon
Main 8804—Res. Main 2784

Philadelphia Diamond Grid Batteries
Van Matre-Howard Battery Company
We recharge and repair all makes of batteries
48 North Broadway
Portland Oregon

Forsythe's
COATS SKIRTS
SUITS BLOUSES
DRESSES PETTICOATS
94 PARK STREET
1½ Blocks North of Majestic Theatre

Bellshoppe's
MILLINERY
"Fashionable Quality at Captivating Prices"
347 Morrison, Near Broadway

KELLAR THE ART MAN
EXCLUSIVE ART FRAMING
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Visit Our Gallery of Paintings
450 WASHINGTON STREET

Norman Brothers
Tailors
Northwestern Bank Bldg.,
PORTLAND, ORE.

Lubliner, Florist
TWO STORES
328 and 348 Morrison Street
PORTLAND, OREGON

WILLIAMSEN & BLIED
Painting and Decorating
93 11th St. Near Stark

m. and h. h. sichel
EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHER
Men's furnishers and hatters
Washington at West Park,
Portland, Ore.

WALK-OVER Boot Shop
342 Washington 125 Broadway
Morgan Building
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE IVY PRESS M. R. MANN
FINE PRINTING
The House of Individual Service
382 Stark Street Portland, Ore. Pittock Block
Both Phones

STANDARD WOOD CO.
The Best in Wood and Coal
C. V. MORRIS, Prop.
E. 2nd and Market Phone East 2318

WINK'S HARDWARE
14th and Washington
Quality Service

ENGRAVING of STATIONERY and JEWELRY
R. F. PRESCOTT
337 Northwestern Bank Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON

ATTORNEY
General Practice—Notary
JUNIUS V. OHMART
Suite 906, N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

NIKLAS & SON
Florists
403 Morrison St., PORTLAND, ORE.

HAMILTON JOHNSTONE
Insurance—Investments—Real Estate
Northwest Co. 325 Lumbermen's Bldg.
Phone Broadway 5410 Portland, Oregon

HEMSTITCHING
White, 6c per yard straight.
Slipover Dresses. Pleated Skirts ready to wear.
BUTTON & PLAITING SHOP, 509 Royal Bldg.

STAR CLEANING Rugs, Draperies,
212 4th St. Blankets, Comforters,
(Near Salmon) Lamp Shades, Pillows
Main 5380 Ladies' Garments our Specialty

THE PURITY DAIRY LUNCH
IS A GOOD PLACE
TO EAT
133 4th St. Between Alder and Washington

PRINTING BOYER PRINTING CO.
Yamhill at Tenth
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending
Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers.

WHITE DELICATESSEN
Home Baking—Steam Table—Groceries
291 Tenth St. Near Jefferson

JOURNAL BUILDING
BARBER SHOP
Journal Building, Portland, Oregon

Classified Advertisements in
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
bring results.
Rate 30 cents a line.

OREGON

Portland (Continued)

Ford LINCOLN
Hughson's Ford Corner
Ford Dealers Since 1903
Broadway & Davis, Phone Broadway 0321
PORTLAND
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Tourists will find our Cortewise Service very convenient.

The SIGN of the ROSE
TEA SHOP
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30.
Afternoon Tea 2:30 to 5.
Dinner 5:30 to 7:30.
BROADWAY-YAMHILL BLDG.
Broadway at Yamhill Street
Telephone Main 630

SWETLAND'S
Confectionery and Restaurant
Announce Their New Location
344 MORRISON, near BROADWAY

Gravelle
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
346 WASHINGTON ST. Morgan Bldg.

Charles F. Berg
Formerly known as Lennon's
(Who's Your Hosier?)
SHOWING
Women's Coats—Dresses for Spring
Accessories of Gloves—Hosiery—Underwear—
Umbrellas—Sweaters—Skirts.
300 Morrison St. Post Office Opposite

TROY LAUNDRY
A laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you.
EAst 0033
East Pine between East 10th and East 11th

E. L. KNIGHT & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS
449 Washington, Near 12th
Radio Equipment
"Knight Makes Day—The Electric Way"

The Best in Footwear
THREE STORES
G. H. Baker SHOES
308 Washington, 270 Morrison and
360 Morrison Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

Cantilever Shoe for Men & Women
353 Alder Street Medical Bldg.

MRS. KATE DELL MARDEN
DUNNING SYSTEM OF IMPROVED
Music Study
CHILDREN'S AND ADULT CLASSES
Home Studios: For Appointments
61 N. 16th St., cor. Davis Phone Broadway 3926

Bibles, Bible Dictionaries
Concordances
HYLANDS OLD BOOK STORE
All kinds of books
Old and Rare. New and Second Hand
204 4th Street Between Taylor and Salmon

SEALY-DRESSER CO.
GROCERS
Established 1878
3rd and Alder Phone Broadway 6201

WRIGHT AUTO SERVICE
112 N. 16th St., cor. Glisan
Phone Broadway 1456
High Class Automobile Repairing
Careful and Courteous Service

Kaloury Bros. Silk Shop
Foreign and Domestic Silks
Phone Main 2057
383 Alder Street

MACDONALD SILK SHOP
ELITE PATTERNS
The Best in Silks 25c the number
350 Morrison St., near Broadway

We specialize on our Pastries
PANAMA RESTAURANT
109 Broadway Portland, Ore.
A smile of satisfaction when you leave.

GEORGE WILBER REED
TENOR
Accredited Vocal Teacher
(High School Credits given)
414 Tilford Bldg. Res. Phone Main 8168

Joy THE TAILOR
SUITS PRESSED
35c
104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

CORNELIUS CAFETERIA
In Cornelius Hotel Bldg.
Foods that taste good,
at Moderate Prices.
Park between Washington and Alder

Salem

Kaloury Bros
THE STORE FOR THE PEOPLE
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
466-474 State Street

J. L. BUSICK & SONS
Chain Store Groceries
Office at Salem, Ore.

OREGON

Salem (Continued)

J. C. Penney Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
DEPARTMENT STORES
Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Clothing,
Furnishing, and Shoes

CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS
Home Outfitters
467 Court Street

UTAH

Ogden

PAINE & HURST
Where the Women Trade
THERE MUST BE A REASON

Salt Lake City

GROCER PRINTING CO.
Printing—Ruling—Binding
212 West Temple

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen

GEORGE J. WOLFF
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND
DRY GOODS.

CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, Inc.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS AND BONDS

ORR'S GROCERY
House of Quality
Best of Everything for the Table

Gloss Steam Laundry Co., Inc.
Foot of G Street Tel. 375

Bellingham

GEO. E. LUDWIG
WATCH EXPERT
Watches and Fine Jewelry
1250 Elk Street

Novelty Blouse Shop
MILLINERY—READY-TO-WEAR
Phone 820
204 West Holly Bellingham, Wash.

BOB WHITE TIRE SHOP
Cor. Railroad Ave. and Magnolia
Exclusive Tires and Rims
"FIRESTONE"

H. M. THIEL
Hardware, Plumbing and Heating
Stoves and Ranges
Electrical and Auto Supplies
Certain-teed Paints Goodyear Tires
Telephone 434 1300 Harris Avenue

Schubbe's
SHOP FOR WOMEN
213 East Holly
MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR
Phone 302 BELLINGHAM, WASH.

THE HOME STORE
A. LAWSON
1308-1314 Bay Street
FOR DRY GOODS—MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS

Adams
THE STORE FOR MEN
HOLLY AT ELK BELLINGHAM

THE MELODY SHOP
GUY S. BROWN & SON, INC.
Phonographs, Records, Sheet Music
207 W. Holly St., Bellingham, Wash.

Elizabeth's
MILLINERY FOR SMART WOMEN
LEOPOLD HOTEL
ELLA V. MUSSER GEO. M. ROGERS

NOUVEAU ART SHOP
Pictures—Framing—Markers
204 W. Holly St. BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Bundells
MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES
for Child, Miss and Matron
1316 BAY STREET

H. J. CROCKETT
GROCERIES
Free delivery to all parts of City
Phone 644 707 Irving Street

Everett

THE BOOKNOOK
R. V. ALLEN, Prop.
2722 Colby, Everett, Wash.
Prompt attention given to special book orders.

THE MILLER JEWELRY CO.
A. H. NEW & J. A. JENKINS
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
"THE WATCH HOUSE"

EVERETT HARDWARE COMPANY
Corner Broadway and Hewitt
Exclusive Selling Agents
"Diamond Edge" Tools and Cutlery
The Sherwin-Williams Co.'s Paints and Varnishes

B. D. Morton H. W. Brace
BROADWAY GROCERY CO., Inc.
GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED
3202 Broadway. Phone Main 352

PRESS A BUTTON SHOP
Lighting Fixtures, Electrical Supplies
2805 Colby Main 158

A. P. BASSETT PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
2811 Wetmore Phone Main 613-R

THE NOBBY MILLINERY
Exclusive, but not Expensive
MRS. O. W. DAVEY
1815 Hewitt Avenue

ACME GROCERY CO.
WILSON & OLSON
1902 Broadway Phone M. 578

Seattle

BROOKLYN DAIRY CO.
Inc.
4533 University Way. Kenwood 89. SEATTLE

ITSGOOD SUPPLY CO.
Main 733 506 Hogue Building
Mimeographing Multigraphing

TAILOR
T. J. O'NEIL
PANTAGES BLDG. SEATTLE

WASHINGTON

Seattle (Continued)

BARBER SERVICE
Attractive to the Man Who Cares
BRUSHES STERILIZED ANEW
FOR EVERY PATRON
FRED BRUBAKER
NEW WASHINGTON HOTEL
1525 3rd Ave. Phone Ell. 4857

Suter's Silk Shop
Silks Silk underwear
Satins Silk hosiery

THE WILCOX CO.
Established 1889
MEN'S FINE APPAREL
Caters to Men Who Appreciate
SERVICE—QUALITY—COURTESY
Fine merchandise moderately priced.
715 First Avenue

The Desk-Exchange
ARTHUR M. HANSEN
210 JAMES STREET
"A Good Place to Buy Office Furniture"

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
And all makes of rebuilt typewriters.
Sold on convenient terms.
E. W. HALL CO.
Elliott 5447 921 2nd Ave.

HELLIER-COLLENS, A.V.C.M.
(Royal Academy Music, England)
VIOLIN LESSONS
Beginners and Advanced
509 Montelius Bldg. Seattle

M. A. CROUCH
Woodlawn FLOWER SHOP
SECOND AVE. AT UNION
MAIN 0663
SEATTLE

General Auto Repairing
901 Westlake North
Authorized Ford Service
Special Attention to Truck Work
WORK GUARANTEED
CARMAN BURR FOR EMERGENCIES
EARL GREENBERG Capitol 0852
Garfield 1741 Melrose 1457

Murray
507 Pine St.
New Spring and Summer Modes for
the well dressed Miss and Matron
SEATTLE

WINONA
Can sell the good wearing apparel
you are not using. She sells on
commission, the best only.
518 Union St. Main 5724

ACME LAUNDRY
A quality and type of service for general
home needs—plus especially high grade hand
work for linens, curtains and all fancy pieces
—when desired.
Phone EAst 2299
1101 East Spring Street, Seattle

FINE FOTOGRAFS
James & Merrihew
Main 1614 Eitel Bldg., Second at Pike

PIANO AND VOICE
Special rates and attention to beginners.
FANNIE HUNTINGTON
Studio, Main 1907 Res., Main 1218

Have your corsets specially designed for you.
SPENCER CORSETS
MRS. F. A. DAVIS
4059 Arcade Bldg. SEATTLE
Phone Elliot 1933 Hours: 9-5 P. M.

PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Carpets and Oriental Rugs
1419 4th Ave. Main 7680

Phone Elliot 5363
JACOBS-FISHER CO.
PRINTING
410 Collins Bldg. SEATTLE

GENERAL PRINTING Co.
WILLARD E. TAYLOR
Commercial & Job Printing
605 Pacific Bldg. Seattle

REALTORS
Mortgage loans Care of estates
THE COWLEY INVESTMENT CO.
416-18 New York Bldg. Seattle Elliot 5687

MERCHANTS PRINTING Co.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Prop.
"We want your business"
72 Columbia Street MAin 0677 SEATTLE

Catalogs Booklets
ACME-PRESS
819 Third SEATTLE Main 1997

Mary Beck Misses Shop
The exclusive frocks for the Miss from two to
sixteen, at reasonable prices.
516 UNION ST ELIOT 1934

E. G. EVERETT
TAILOR
Suite 221, Leary Bldg. SEATTLE

WHITCOMB LUMBER CO.
Wholesale
Fir and Cedar Lumber and Shingles
WHITE BUILDING SEATTLE

ALT MAKES GOOD CLOTHES
209 University Street, Main 5654, Seattle
TAILOR TO MEN

WASHINGTON

Seattle (Continued)

Boulevard Chop House
BEST IN MEATS AND
BEST IN POTATOES
Next, it affords
PLAIN COOKING and QUICK SERVICE
A good meal at an attractive price
WM. SCHILPLIN
420 Pike Street Main 5686

BUCHMAN
HARDWARE AND PAINT CO.
WE RUSH
RASMUSSEN PAINTS, VARNISHES
ENAMELS
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED
425 Cedar St. Ell. 0485 Seattle

Two Pants Suits for Men
The Extra Pair Double the Wear
$25 $30 $35
Men's and Boys' Furnishings
and Hats

TAILORED READY CO.
401 PIKE STREET SEATTLE

We guarantee to Hand Iron Men's Shirts
when so ordered.
WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY
and
MEN'S HAND LAUNDRY
West 0254
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing, Carpet Cleaning
General Launderers including Wet Wash

W. F. LARNE
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
Expert Watch Repairing
Jewelry Made to Order
419 PIKE ST. SEATTLE

TERMINAL GARAGE
Twenty-Four Hour Service
GAS, OIL AND ACCESSORIES
Cars Stored, Washed and
Polished
Railroad Ave. Main 0934
At Jackson St. Seattle

CHARACTER AND QUALITY
IN FOOTWEAR
for Men Women Children
Turrell
Second and Madison
Third at Pine
TWO STORES SEATTLE, WASH.

FURNACES
Installed, Repaired and Cleaned
CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS, AND VENTILATING
TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING
FINLAY & ROBB, Inc.
90 Lenora St. SEATTLE Main 2704

WOOD'S CAFE
SERVICE BEGINS WITH
Good Food and Good Cooking
IT ENDS WITH
Wholesome Homelike Meals
Central Bldg.
818-820 Third Avenue SEATTLE

Knettle Corset Co.
"Where Corsetry Is An Art"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
1328 SECOND AVE.
Main 2717 Near Union

Central Stenographic Service
H. E. EHRLICHMAN
Multigraph Dept. Office Supplies
Stenographic Dept. Translation of
Foreign Languages
LETTERS
List Handling Temporary or
Addressing Permanent Help
Telephone Main 4088
401 Central Building Seattle

Revitt's
For
DIAMONDS
Original and Exclusive Designing
Jewelry made to order and repaired.
2212 White Bldg., 4th Union St., second floor.
Elliott 4449.

Clean Sanitary Grocery Stores
Grocerteria STORES COMPANY INC.
Be Glad there's one near your home

GROCERS
Jones-Thurlow Company
RIGHT PRICES GOOD GOODS
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts., SEATTLE
EAST 878

The Girls Club No. 1,
Is for the benefit of young business girls desiring
home atmosphere at rates corresponding with
their income; good board; place to receive
friends; sewing, laundry privileges.
1115 Cherry St., Seattle. Phone El. 1487

Spokane

WATT BROS. GARAGE
All Work Guaranteed
Indiana near Division Max. 2863

INLAND FINANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Automobile, dwellings, household goods and mer-
chandise stock. A. H. NOWKA, Sec'y, 622 Pey-
ton Bldg. Main 2878.

DANIEL B. KRUGER
Piano TUNING Repairing
Phone Max. 4400

MARTZ HAT STUDIO
will solve your millinery problems; 3 hours'
instruction 50c. N1712 Monroe. Max. 846.

ATWOOD TRANSFER AND FUEL
S. 107 Stevens St. M. 5452
House, Glen. 2765

PAPERS FROM YOUR HOME TOWN
CASINO NEWS STAND
Next to Casino Theatre
"We sell The Christian Science Monitor"

THOMPSON-EBERLY CO.
Automobile and Motor Specialists
815 1st Ave. Opposite Davenport Hotel

JONES & MITCHELL
General Ins. & Surety Bonds
217 Hutton Bldg. M. 3725

WASHINGTON

Spokane (Continued)

Hechtman's
Hechtman has opened his new
store with a complete assortment
of the newest style coats and
dresses at moderate prices.
Symons Block S. 11 Howard St.

UNDERWOOD
PORTABLE
In every field of life—the boys' study,
the man's work, the woman's social
activities — the Underwood Portable
Typewriter plays an important part.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
COMPANY
616 Sprague Ave. Tel. Main 332

HILL
$5 $6 $7
SHOE STORES
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE
FAMILY
520 Riverside Spokane

Spring Merchandise
Now Displayed at
Blakely's
Our "On Selection" service will enable
you to supply your Sheet Music and
Small Instrument Needs with assured
satisfaction.

BAILEY'S
INC.
818 Sprague Spokane, Wn.
"Once tried, always wanted."

WHEAT TOTS REAL BAR
Made from particles of finest Blue-Stem Wheat
into a soft-centered, chocolate coated bar.
WHEAT TOTS COMPANY
1514 N. Monroe St. Max 2371

Our "New Idea" Feather Mattress
made of your old feather bed;
feathers renovated and steri-
lized; all kinds of old mat-
tresses renovated and remade
better than new. INLAND
MATTRESS & FEATHER CO.,
W809 Second Ave., Spokane.
H. J. BLUME, Mgr.

THE SILK HOUSE
Howard and First
An exclusive silk store in Spokane
FOR SILKS AND SERVICE

SAAD BROTHERS
ARE GOOD SHOE REPAIRERS
Workmanship, Material and Service
702 Main Ave. N. 7 Lincoln St.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Printed or Engraved
UNION PRINTING CO.
414 First Avenue Spokane, Wash.

Early Spring Models
GASKILL HAT STUDIO
Moderate Prices
Suite 308 Eiler Building
Sprague and Post

"Say it with flowers"
HOYT BROS. & CO.
FLORISTS
N. 11 Post Street Tel. Main 476

THE MODEL BOOT SHOP
The Best in Footwear for Men, Women
and Children
609 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

If It's ELECTRIC See
DUNCAN
Wiring—Supplies—Radio

Inland Empire Cleaners, Inc.
J. D. CHIENE, Treas.
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
Prompt Service
Call Max. 4180 1016-22 N. Howard St.

F. H. FLANDERS & CO.
Men's and Boys'
Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings
708 Main Avenue SPOKANE, WASH.

Wilson's Waffles Are Different
Also our Sunday chicken dinners and short orders.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WAFFLE LUNCH NO. 1 202 N. Monroe St.

THE RENTAL LIBRARY
Allowing you to read the latest fiction by
paying a small rental fee.
YE MERRIE CHATTER BOOKSHOPPE
820 First Ave. Davenport Hotel

G. T. SWENSON
Specializes on Watch Repairing
404 SPRAGUE AVENUE

MADAME MAJER
806 Hyde Bldg., Spokane
HEMSTITCHING, BUTTONS,
PLEATING, BRAIDING AND
FEATHERWORK

LUTHER'S BARBER SHOP
Special Chairs for Children
MANICURING
615 Sprague Avenue

FORD CARS AND TRUCKS
C. A. SAFFLE, SALESMAN
Phone Max. 305 or Max. 2829

VON K. WAGNER
Goodyear Tires
808 Second Avenue

"ALWAYS YOUR MONEY'S WORTH" AT
WOLFF'S FURNITURE STORE
Corner Sprague and Washington

WASHINGTON

Spokane (Continued)

CRESCENT
DRY GOODS
Ready-to-Wear for Women,
Children and Men
Homefurnishings
Fine Luggage

The Parsons
Spokane's Family Hotel
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT
Main 5965 First Ave. at Jefferson St.

DRY CLEANING
FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE
CALL MAIN 909
CRESCENT CLEANERS, Inc.
So. 303 Walnut St. Spokane, Wash.

WE INVITE all Spokane readers of
The Christian Science Monitor to come
to our store to hear Paderewski play
on the Duo Art Reproducing Piano.
Sherman Clay & Co.
808 SPRAGUE AVENUE

"Good Things to Eat"
THE SPOKANE
TABLE SUPPLY CO.
Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods
Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables
Fine Candies
812 Riverside Ave. Main 4300

Tacoma

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO
RHODES"
Full and Complete Stocks of Dependable
Apparel and All Requirements
of the Home
Rhodes Brothers
Broadway Eleventh Market
TACOMA

McDONALD SHOE CO.
High Grade Footwear
All standard makes such as Hanan,
Florsheim, Bostonian, Dorothy Dodd,
Uts & Dunn, etc., for men, women
and children.
TWO STORES 943 BROADWAY
1140 BROADWAY

WASHINGTON TOOL AND
HARDWARE COMPANY
BUILDERS' HARDWARE, TOOLS,
GENERAL HARDWARE
and
Spalding Athletic Supplies
928 Pacific Avenue Tacoma, Wash.

ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP
First class in every respect
1301 Commerce Street TACOMA

"CHOP BOB"
Southern chicken dinners, fine sleeping accom-
modations. Beautiful mountain view. 25 miles
from Tacoma. Phone Eatonville Main 6R22.

TACOMA STEAM LAUNDRY
DeLuxe All Finished Laundry Service
Tel. Main 74

THE LITTLE REPAIR SHOP
Electrical Appliances, Bicycles and Accessories,
Key Fitting.
Phone Main 6760 819 Division Ave.

H. L. JENSEN REALTY CO.
REAL ESTATE
Rentals, Insurance and Loans. Notary Public.
3808 Sixth Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.
Phone Main 4223

CARTER CLEANERS
Cleaning and Pressing
Tailoring and Alterations
Phone Main 3287 794 St. Helens

CALLSON & AHNQUIST, Tailors
Better Clothes for Men
105 So. 10th Street TACOMA

DIAMOND T FUEL CO.
Quality and Service
Phones: Main 4293, Main 3267

J. W. WOOD CO.
Grocers
949 Tacoma Ave. Phone Main 213
We Carry Domino Sugar

Walla Walla

A. M. JENSEN CO.
Walla Walla Wash.
THE MODERN DAYLIGHT STORE
The best goods for the price,
no matter what the price

Malcolm McLean Grocery Company
"Good Things to Eat"
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
PROVISIONS, FRUIT AND PRODUCE

GARDNER & CO., Inc.
The Quality Store
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery, Dry Goods,
Clothing, Shoes, Groceries

YOUNG & LESTER
FLORISTS

Yakima

First National Bank
W. L. STEINWEG, President
Yakima, Wash.

ANNAVEE FLOWER SHOP
Artistic Floral Service
212 East Yakima Avenue. Phone 341
Yakima, Washington
Members Florists Telegraph Association

THE CHAS. H. BARNES SHOP
SPECIALIST IN WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
READY-TO-WEAR
Masonic Temple Yakima, Wash.

LESLIE M. ROSE
JEWELER
418 W. Yakima Ave., Yakima, Wash. Tel. 563

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

On Dreams That Make for Art and Art for Dreams

New York, Feb. 24

CURIOSITY may be excused when one reads in a morning paper of an exhibition of paintings by "Emile Branchard, the mystic piano mover." The cryptic phrase demanded a solution as aggravatingly as a wire puzzle. So I took myself in wonder to the Bourgeois Galleries, only to find that the description had been some sort of a curious joke on the part of the newspaper writer. Mr. Branchard, I was told, had nothing to do with pianos; his paintings, as I looked at them, seemed neither mystic nor moving, so I came away feeling rather chagrined at having been actuated by any such motive as the desire for sheer novelty.

For an excessive love of the novel and of the spectacular is an aspect of gallery visiting in New York which the true lover of art cannot but deprecate. No doubt it is true of other metropolitan centers, where a surfeit of shows brings a certain boredom, but it is not reassuring to see a designer of exotic stage costumes, for example, crowd a Fifth Avenue gallery to the door, while in the very next room may hang great old masterpieces practically deserted. And then, on that morning, I had found myself as much astray. Truly great cities have their pitfalls.

But I had the consolation of salvaging something, at least, from my visit. For, returning in the bus, I discovered in the catalogue of the exhibition this quotation from Dostoievsky: "What difference do we wish to see between dream and reality if we read the truth more clearly in our dreams." And thereupon I realized that if Mr. Branchard's canvases had held no message for me, the artist himself had his face turned in a direction of which I heartily approved. Here we were touching closely upon the purpose of art. What, after all, is the task of any artist but to give outline, as clearly as he may, to the dreams of men which lead to greater realities than those they may see about them?

✧ ✧ ✧

I remember one day, in a crowded exhibition of modernist French art at the American Galleries, being accosted by a gentleman whom I took to be some wealthy manufacturer of the middle west. He was, in every aspect, the business man, and I had noticed him when I entered the room as being out of the usual run of gallery visitors. Was it his dress or his features, or something in his "cat in a strange garret" attitude? I could not say.

"Tell me," he said, coming to the point with a celerity and ingratiating frankness that is characteristic of his type, "How should one take all this?" And he waved his hand toward the carefully distorted Cézannes, and the frantically drawn Matisses and the dynamically spotted Vlamincks, that must have seemed sheer madness to him. "Is it the real thing?" Then he awaited my answer with obvious anxiety.

Sensing his difficulty, I sought as best I could the words that might appeal. "Well," I said, finally, "it is and it isn't. It's something like this. Supposing Henry Ford had begun to experiment with a new type of automobile for which he claimed wonders. Supposing he tried one design after another and then as fast as he made them threw them out of the window. Can't you see how immensely interesting that pile of discards might be to other engineers? How they might see in them all sorts of astonishing technical things that would bore the public? For, after all, the public doesn't care so much how a motor car is built. It's where it can take them that counts. Well these," and I too waved my hand toward the Cézannes and Matisses and Vlamincks, "these are just designs thrown out of the window. Let the engineers talk about them all they please. But don't you bother about them."

Thereupon my gallery acquaintance heaved a sigh of relief and thanked me. Then he turned to a wall where by chance hung a little Corot landscape of open fields and fair skies and a red and white village shining clear in the sunshine. "But that's no experiment," he exclaimed. "That's a picture." "Yes," I agreed soberly, "That's a picture." Then he shook my hand and thanked me. "Do you know," he said earnestly and a bit wistfully, "I'd give all the money I had if I could paint a picture like that."

✧ ✧ ✧

Now, I do not doubt in the least that my middle western friend meant what he said when he offered to exchange his fortune for the ability to paint. Yet I would not be surprised if, deep in his thought, it was not the manipulation of brushes and pigment that attracted him, but rather the power to delineate some dream of beauty or peace which had never found expression in all the successes of his business career—some dream which meant far more to him than the well-made motor cars or tinware that had brought him his affluence.

Since that day I've had a new test to help me find my way amidst all these strange and wonderful canvases that come and go in the galleries in these days of hectic art. Is it an experiment, I ask myself, or a dream? I regret to say that usually it is an experiment. It is a trial of some new method, or the recording of some pleasing view, a personal step forward in the craft of applying paint. And then, rarely, one comes upon a canvas into which has crept, not merely the skill of the hand and the sureness of the eye, but the wistful dream of the heart. It may flow gently through a landscape as a phrase of music flows through a quiet room. It may clothe a painted figure in a sympathy and understanding which reveal something of the artist's own yearnings and aspirations. But it is unmistakable. It signals Art.

G. S. L.

An Object Lesson in Decorative Art

AMERICANS may boast of many things, but hardly of the present state of decorative or industrial art in America. Those who are eagerly asking where the trouble lies will find at least a clue just now at the Brooklyn Museum, where the costumes, textiles and ceramics collected by the museum's representative in southern Europe last year are on exhibition. They make a more sober display than the Russian paintings and sculptures, also on exhibition, for they have no splendor of exotic sensationalism to compel and hold attention, and therefore they run the chance of being overlooked. But they are well worth careful study, not only because of the pleasure their beauty gives, but as examples of the decorative art that springs directly and appropriately from the needs of the people.

In the American small town, or village, the costumes of the natives are scarcely a delight to the eye. The houses supplied with the correct assortment of standardized furniture and standardized crockery would not prove a lure to the art lover, though, before the fine Colonial tradition had been flung aside, they contained many a treasure carefully stored today in museums. But the costumes, just as they are shown at Brooklyn, especially those from southeast Europe—Hungary, Transylvania, Rumania—have not yet been exchanged by the people for reach-me-downs and store readymades. Just such chests and chairs and racks are still in their houses, just such jugs and plates still hang on their walls and adorn their tables. The museum specimens, it is true, are many of them old and time has toned the colors on the embroidered cloaks and skirts, on the painted chests and racks, into more subdued and delicate harmonies. Like the fresco in an ancient church or the vellum-bound book from an old library, they have acquired a new beauty with the years. Save for this difference, however, and perhaps the inevitable encroachment of the machine, the people's dress is as it was, the things in domestic use are the same, though one wonders how long the preservation of beauty and the respect for tradition will survive the breaking up into new states of this era of self-determination.

The fortunate wanderer in the countries represented in the Brooklyn show must ever remember the thrill of his first impressions of peasant life and the peasant's instinctive or inherited sense of beauty, especially if he wandered by road, which is the only way to get to know a country intimately. The fields with their white-clad men and women at work; the markets with their crowds gathered in bewildering masses of color; the men in their great, white, embroidered cloaks like high priests at some strange unfamiliar rites; the youths and girls, as fantastic as the dancers in a Russian ballet, doing their national dances under the trees of the village green on Sunday afternoon—such were the amazing figures the wanderer chanced upon, figures overwhelmingly new and decorative in northern eyes.

And if in the market place, he stopped to bargain for a chest or a rack painted with gay flowers on a green background, for a sheepskin jacket brilliant with embroideries, for a jug or plate lovely in form and its simple decoration; the peasants were there too, bargaining for the same things and, for the pottery, paying next to nothing.

Considered casually, it would seem impossible that peasants, who would probably strike the American as semicivilized, should thus fill their daily life with a decorative art that the innumerable art schools and art institutions scattered from one end of America to the other have not yet succeeded in producing for the American. But a little reflection may help to explain. These people have clung to the old traditions, have taken pride in the methods handed down from father to son through many generations. Instead of pursuing novelty for novelty's sake and falling victims to fashion, they have lived in and with beautiful things so long that these have become as desirable to them as a roof over their heads, as a plate to eat from and a cup to drink out of, unconscious as they may be of the beauty. The American has gone so fast, has barely reached one goal before starting for another, that to cling to tradition would be, in his way of thinking, to hamper himself, to stand still. Change is his breath of life, and as he fears to fall behind in the race if he wears this year the style of collar or boots worn last, so he would fancy himself hopelessly old-fashioned if he kept to the household decorations his grandfather approved unless to keep to them happened to be the "good form" of the moment. The very latest thing—that is what he wants from his getting up in the morning to his going to bed at night. America believes it leads the way to progress, and progress, the American will tell you, means novelty, something new.

Now, art and novelty have nothing in common. If this is the American ideal, all the art schools in the world could not evolve a national or any other decorative art. Decorative art is not something distinct from life, imposed upon life; it grows out of, belongs to life. The things the peasant in southeastern Europe wears and uses are made for him, because he needs them, not to tempt him by the latest invention. It is far easier to keep to the old designs, with the result that the old designs are not sacrificed to new vulgarity. And it is far better to keep to them than to replace them by designs that are not in accord with the habits and the manners of the people. This is a truth that can be learned from all peasant art that is good. Decoration is not forced upon the peasant, it is simply a detail of the few essentials of his life. Nor has it been borrowed from foreign sources. He has evolved it for himself in accord with the conditions of the country he lives and works in, not adapted it from the decorative art of countries as apart as the poles from his. It has the beauty of appropriateness. For a northern people to imitate the costumes of the south would be as foolish as for southern people to borrow the customs of the north. The danger is that, with the greater cheapness of standardized patterns and the machine-made, beauty will altogether disappear from even countries like Hungary and Rumania where, through the centuries, beauty has been cherished as indispensable to the daily life of their people.

E.

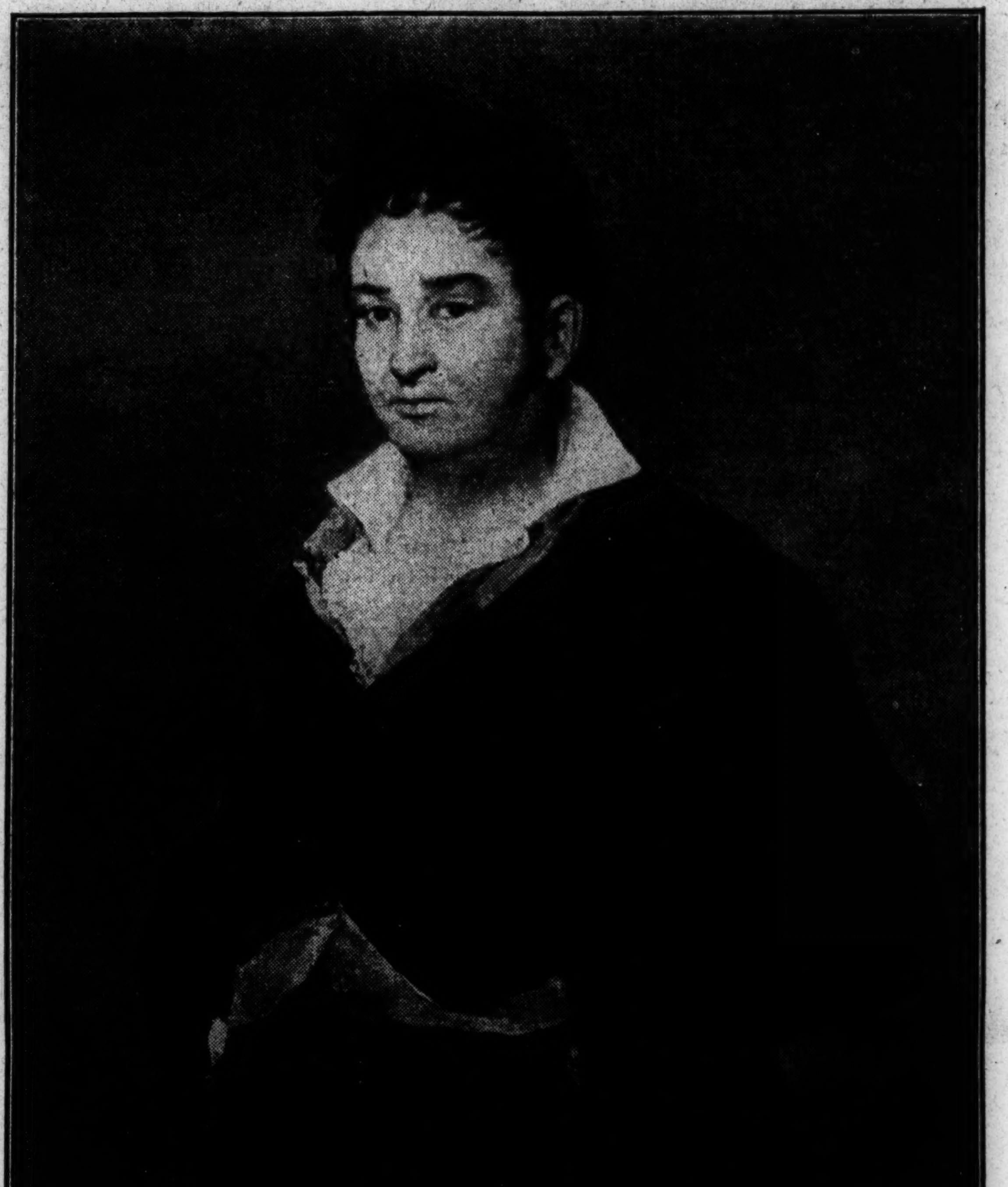
A Windfall for the Rijksmuseum

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence—The Rijksmuseum has been enriched by a number of important pictures. The Rembrandt Society has presented it with two portraits by Goya and Tintoretto, a large Bordegone (still life) from the Sevillean School and a work by Tiepolo. Simultaneously the president of the society, Mr. M. P. Voûte, has presented to the museum three remarkable works by Barend Fabritius whom many believe to have been the master of Vermeer of Delft.

Of these acquisitions the Goya, the Tintoretto and the still life are the most important. The first, a portrait of the Spanish Alcalde, D. Ramon Satue, dates from 1823. The head, painted in the impressionistic style, is wonderfully pure in tone and marks Goya as the precursor of Manet. The figure shows a man solidly built, evidently a man of authority, though free and easy in his manner.

The portrait by Tintoretta representing the Venetian Senator Vincenzo Zena, has a finely modeled head and strong impasto. The Tiepolo represents Telemachus with Athena as a mentor behind him. Though it is not free from the mannerism occasionally met with in the work of this master, the figures as well as the landscape in the background are cleverly painted.

The three works by Fabritius seem to have belonged to a Protestant church in Leiden. They differ considerably from the Dutch school of the seventeenth century, and the artist has evidently been influenced in his work by the primitives. As Protestant ecclesiastical paintings of the seventeenth century they are all but unique. They depict the parables of the prodigal son, the Pharisees and Publicans and the rich man with Lazarus, the three phases of each story being combined in one picture. The last work acquired is a "Venus and Adonis" by Joost de Pape, which shows a strong resemblance to the works by Van Dyck. It fills a gap in Dutch collections of Flemish Renaissance painters.



Courtesy of Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam

Goya's Portrait of D. Ramon Satue, Alcalde de Corte

A Century of Lithography

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 24.

AN EXHIBITION of 100 years of Artistic Lithography is on view in the print rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to run through the early spring months. Important examples of this art from its beginnings until the end of the nineteenth century, with special reference to the work of Daumier, have been arranged chronologically by William M. Ivins, curator of prints; the prints are mostly from the museum's collection, but have been supplemented by a number of important items from private sources.

Thus one sees the earliest artistic lithograph, dated 1803, together with a group of so-called primitives. There are interesting examples of such men as Goya, Dupré, Diaz, Delacroix, Géricault, Ingres, Isabey, and Gavarni and, among the moderns, of Whistler, Gaugin, Fantin Latour, Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Pissarro, Redon, Corot, Carriere, Weber, Millet, Manet, Forain, de Chavanne, Shannon, and Rothenstein. The reason that there is such a preponderance of French artists in the exhibition is that the artistic side of this branch of the graphic arts was cultivated for its own sake almost exclusively in France.

One gallery is entirely devoted to prints by Honoré Daumier (1808-1870), that master of flowing line and biting satire. He stands as a supreme example of artist and craftsman in one, working unhindered as he turns the searching light of truth on first one group of society and then on another. Several series of his pungent observations are here in their lithographic state; "Les Etrangers à Paris," "Croquis d'été," "Les Comediens de société," etc., convey extraordinarily clear impressions of French political and social life of his time. It would be impossible to praise these drawings too highly, from the dual point of view of satire and art. As works of art, notable for draftsmanship and dramatic composition, they command the most consideration, they have exerted the greatest influence; Manet, Degas and a host of later artists have found there a master who could teach and liberate, who could inspire and yet not dominate.

At the Dudensing Galleries

Five artists who are conspicuous for unusual effects of color or design are gathered at the Dudensing Galleries in a most cheerful and interesting exhibition. John Costigan is a young painter who achieves by means of a peculiarly loaded technique an impasto that gives an impression of complex detail and at the same time a broad simplicity of light and atmosphere. Nowhere, except in the Sargent painting of the "Hermit" at the Metropolitan Museum, has the flicker of light through trees been rendered with such a delicate sense of filtration and sparkle as in Mr. Costigan's woodland scenes. There is invariably the added interest of sheep and cattle in his landscapes; sometimes they are scarcely visible in the mottled light and shade that falls over them, but they serve as focal points in the compositions.

Charles Reiffel is again seen as the lyric landscapist who transfigures the Connecticut valleys and hills with an Arcadian glow. That he sees more than meets the passing glance along these New England highways and streams is due to a life-long study of component parts and the long practice of arranging them in decorative sequence. He can now make nature serve his needs, having served hers, so to speak. Putnam Brinley is the up-to-date minstrel of this group, who has evolved a way of telling tales in much the way Chaucer did; he employs a decorative formula suggestive of the flower-strewn tapestries of the Middle Ages, but the story he tells as a rule is but faintly disguised news of the day. Here is excellent material for true decoration; greater refinement of form should occupy this painter with increasing absorption that he may carry these designs to more synthetic conclusions. Murray Bewley's delicate portraits are being seen more and more frequently in the galleries with increasing credit to himself. A young painter, keenly sensitive to the charm of childhood, he creates little harmonies of fresh, tender color which are wholly delightful. Emma F. Macrae has a decorative sense which has blossomed forth in one of her canvases with fine effect, notably an arrangement of pink and freckled lilies seen against a brocaded background.

R. F.

Carnegie Art Exhibit

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence)—More modern European painters will be represented in the twenty-second international art exhibition at the Carnegie Institute than have been seen in any exhibition in the United States in years, according to Edward Duff Balken, acting director of the department of fine arts at the institute. "We expect to have 267 pictures in the 1923 exhibition, 125 from the United States, 40 from England, 16 from Italy, 14 from Sweden, 9 from Spain, 9 from Belgium, 8 from Holland, and 6 from Norway and Denmark," he said.

The Chicago Society of Etchers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—With the wide world as a field, the Chicago Society of Etchers emerged from "The Needle Club" of a few amateurs meeting on a summer day in 1910, to reach hands across the seas and to establish an international prestige, that this year counts Sir Frank Short, president of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers of London, and Sir Martin Hardie, Keeper of Prints in the Kensington London, as exhibitors with representatives from France, Italy, Sweden, Great Britain, Canada, Austria, Japan and Honolulu, as well as from Chicago and 14 of the United States of America.

The clear, burning flame of enthusiasm among the Chicago etchers is she who dreamed a dream of the Needle Club, Mrs. Bertha E. Jaques, poet, writer, painter, etcher, and lecturer. At her invitation Otto J. Schneider, Earl H. Reed and Ralph Pearson met at her home, and when the Chicago Society of Etchers was organized finally, Earl H. Reed was president, and Bertha E. Jaques secretary, a position she has filled 12 years; Otto J. Schneider was president last year. Ralph Pearson is in New Mexico etching.

Today, the group of four members has expanded to 105 active members, of whom 19 are in Chicago. The body of associate members numbers 280, many of whom are collectors and amateurs in this vicinity, with representatives in 17 states of the Union, and one member in Christiania, Sweden. The publication of the Society, a signed etching by Troy Kinney of New York, an active member, was distributed to the membership. It is a limited edition of 300 prints and canceled. As a public service, the Society reserves 10 per cent of its dues to purchase etchings from each annual exhibition to be given to the permanent collections of the Art Institute. In 1922, the etchings of Eugene Higgins, Ernest D. Roth and Margaret Manuel of New York, Allen Lewis of Southington, Conn., Roi Partridge of California, Eileen Soper of London and Bertha E. Jaques were chosen by the Art Institute committee.

Lee Sturges is president this year, and within the past week the Art Institute has awarded the Logan prizes to etchings by Sir Frank Short, Sir Martin Hardie, Lee Sturges of Chicago, and Edward Hopper of New York. The purchases for the Art Institute secured the prints of John Taylor Arms, W. H. W. Bicknell, Frank W. Benson, Sears Gallagher, Ozias Dodge, Arthur W. Heintzelman, Roi Partridge, Ernest D. Roth, and William A. Sherwood.

The prints on the walls of the Art Institute have passed an exacting committee and present the finest expressions of contemporary etchers. Comparisons are interesting in an international company. The prints of Eileen Soper, George Soper, E. Hesketh Hubbard, E. Blampied, Sir Martin Hardie and Sir Frank Short hang near those of Fabio Mauroner and Mazzoni Zarini of Venice, J. C. Vondrous of Prague, Polat Tigrane of Paris, Dirk Baksteen of Belgium, Celestino Celestini of Italy, and Herman Dudley Murphy, May Gearhart, Anne Goldthwaite, George Elbert Burr, W. H. W. Bicknell, Kerr Eby, John W. Cotton, Ozias Dodge, George Pop Hart, Arthur W. Heintzelman, William Auerbach Levy, Troy Kinney, Carl J. Nordell, Ralph Fletcher Seymour and more who are cherishing this fine flower of the arts in the United States.

L. M. McC.

Leon Bakst is making sketches for the development of a theater for Mr. and Mrs. John W. Garrett on their Evergreen estate in the suburbs of Baltimore. Mrs. Garrett intends to arrange for theatricals of a novel kind as soon as the theater has been realized.

PAINTINGS
by CALIFORNIA ARTISTS
Kanst Art Galleries
826 SOUTH HILL ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

W. J. Gardner Co.
PICTURE SHOP
Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors.
498 Boylston Street, Boston

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF EARLY CHINESE TEXTILES
including unique specimens of
TAPESTRIES (KO-SSU), BROCADES, EMBROIDERIES AND VELVETS
From the collection of
Ton-Ying & Co.
and the private collection of
A. W. Bahr
at the Galleries of
Ton-Ying & Co., 665 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.
From February 6th until March 6th, 1923.

Metropolitan Art and Auction Galleries Inc
45-47 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers · Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inheritance Tax, Insurance or Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

Milch Galleries
AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE
Special exhibitions throughout the season.
108 West 57th Street, New York

DURAND-RUEL
EXHIBITION
of an
Important Painting
by
PAUL GAUGUIN
12 East 57th Street
NEW YORK

PAINTINGS
We Will Buy Paintings by
INNESS, WYANT, BLAKELOCK, MARTIN, HOMER, FULLER, WEIR, TWACHTMAN, RYDER, MURPHY, REMINGTON, DUVENECK,
and other American artists.
Ainslie Galleries
Tel. Plaza 6886 677 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Telephone:— Gerrard 7557
Telegraphic:— Frapartri. St. James, London
WORKS OF ART
FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 56th Street
NEW YORK
26 King St., St. James
LONDON, S. W.

Ancient and Modern Paintings
EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAITS
BARBIZON and SELECTED AMERICAN PAINTINGS
Bronzes by
PAUL MANSHIP
AT THE GALLERIES OF
Scott & Fowles
667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52nd and 53rd Sts.
NEW YORK CITY

WILLIAM K. MacKAY COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS
7 Bosworth Street, Boston
Important Liquidation Sale at Auction
A Rare and Unique Consignment of
Antique Rugs and Brocades
Including a Small Collection of
BYZANTINE PAINTINGS
To be Sold by Order of Alexander Arzouyan
Well Known Collector and Dealer of New York and London Who Is Winding Up His Business
Among the Specimens are KUBAS, GEORDEZ, KOOLA, MELEZ, FERRAHANS, etc., together with fine assortment of
MODERN ORIENTAL RUGS
which includes KESHANS, SAROOKS, KERMANS, ARAKS, HAMADANS, HEREKES, Etc.
Sales Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Feb. 28, March 1, 2 and 3
AT 2.30 EACH DAY
On Exhibition for Selection Monday and Tuesday

COUPON FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE
To The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
Please enter my subscription for
One Year, $9.00 ☐ Three Months, 2.25 ☐
Six Months, $4.50 ☐ One Month, 75c ☐
Special Two Weeks Trial Subscription Twenty Cents, Dimes or Stamps ☐
Herewith find $....................
Name....................
Address....................
WRITE PLAINLY

THE HOME FORUM

Why One Writes and Others Read

"LITERATURE," once said D'Israeli, "is an avenue to glory, ever open to those ingenious men who are deprived of honours and of wealth." It might be asked, who has deprived them, but the question, I dare say, is irrelevant; nor have the ingenious men invariably failed of reasonable accounts. And this same glory, it may be further observed, is of many magnitudes and subject to extreme attenuation: a minor author may live quietly by his pen, though nowadays he is more likely to live noisily by his typewriter, and remain unknown as such to a large number of casual acquaintances. Yet even this atom gets his share of glory, and may find himself on occasion the center of an admiring circle. Or now and again, perhaps, some surprising individual will suddenly balance a neat wreath on our minor author's honest brow and stand with clasped hands vocally admiring the fit.

Such interest in an author, to be sure, is not always spontaneous: it may be a gesture of politeness, like that of the hostess described by Walter Prichard Eaton. "'Your new book,' she begins, as if she had been waiting all day to ask that question, 'what is it going to be about? I'm tremendously eager to know.'" Spurred by that tremendous eagerness, the author starts to tell her all about it; but his admirer is off and away to another guest. "'Oh, dear Miss Jones, I have heard so much about your perfectly splendid work. . . . I did so want to hear you talk about it at the Colonial Club, this afternoon, but I simply couldn't get there. Won't you tell me just a bit of what you said.'" Warmed by this ardent glow, the social worker starts, like the author, to tell her all about it, but the hostess is again off and away. This is an extreme case, but the interest of those whom he meets socially often enough does not include the work that the author has done or may do; that he does it at all is what makes him interesting; he arouses curiosity, in short, as a public performer. The painter, sculptor, singer, musician, and actor are in like case, public performers in the arts, which, unlike the circus, are associated with intellectuality and admissible to drawing rooms. We authors, so to speak, are all of the same company, Shakespeare and the most minor of us, though I doubt that anybody ever thought of "lionizing" William. The term is said to derive from the lions that were kept in the Tower of London and visited by sight-seers; the transformation of authors into lions came later.

But the position of the author, major or minor, in relation to the people he meets is not created only by his being something of a curiosity, like a domesticated, two-legged lion, or, for that matter, a Tame Man of Borneo, and a little (by association of ideas) of a genius. Your author must needs have readers, and it is happily true that he need not be a genius to have them. If none but geniuses were read there would be fewer printing presses in operation and less profit in making ink and paper. We read sometimes for information, and the information is of first importance; but we read also for entertainment and information together, to be told a story or to hear opinion and comment, and then the personality of our author is an essential factor. Two authors presenting the same subject and using virtually the same material, would nevertheless present different personalities and find responsive reading in different groups of readers. I recall an evening in the theater when I sat sandwiched between two amiable companions, and as the play progressed one of them whispered his approval into my right ear and the other whispered discontent into my left. And in proportion as either author was liked by his readers would arise a normal curiosity to see and talk with him—though it might conceivably happen that the experience would prove disappointing. The typewriter is sometimes more fluent than the tongue; there have been known cases when the conversation of an author far from justified hopes based on his book. It is perhaps safer that the author and his reader should never, never meet: write him a letter if you will, and when he answers (as he should gladly do) he will be on his own ground, and his correspondent will not see him struggling over the composition of his graceful reply.

It was not always like that. To write for money has been regarded, by many of those who were not under like compulsion, as rather a dubious occupation, and I have somewhere read that the poet Gray in the eighteenth century refused to accept pay for his publications, but preferred to be considered an eccentric gentleman who wrote for his own odd but dignified amusement. I have read also of a gentleman who having, I know not how, inherited a portrait of the novelist Richardson, called in a painter, who deftly decorated Mr. Richardson's canvas bosom with a star and ribbon, whereafter the owner casually referred to him as "Sir Robert Walpole." It could be plausibly argued that the modern status of the author, big or little, is a result of democracy and the development of authorship as a means of livelihood independent of patronage either by an individual or by a political party, so that it has become the production and sale of merchandise which differs from that of the haberdasher or the grocer in that its production requires a special kind of intellect and presupposes an entertaining kind of person to meet. It has at times its inconveniences for the author, as when the enthusiastic lady buttonholes him and demands the secret of "how he does it"; it has its rewards when he comes in personal contact with a friendly and understanding reader, or perhaps with some hitherto unknown person to whom, atom though he may be from the point of view of the sapient critic, he has, as the phrase goes, "done some good."

R. M. G.

White Irises

Bent and shaken by the constant spray blown from the iridescent fountain, the white irises bow their heads, wistful, tender, fragile.

The irises are in the President's gardens. A great collection of city people have gathered on the lawn of the White House, flecking the undulating greensward with dresses of periwinkle and lavender, of cerise and old rose, and are listening—not to bird or fountain, or the sighing of the wind-tossed flowers, for the gardens are almost bare, but to the music of the immaculate marines, their blue coats and white trousers making a block of solid colors which does not mingle with the gay shades and pastel tones. The irises do not exist for them.

But around the small fountain that sends out crystal jets of sparkling water, the young flowers circle the whitish gray brim of the basin, their necks beaded with drops of water which cling like lavallieres. The beautiful tones of the picture are lost to the multitude, who crowd the President's gardens and the lawn of the White House, to hear the music, because the music is faintly heard where the fountain plays. One hears the refrain from silvery instruments through a misty veil of spray, and the euphony of summer sounds, which sometimes, rising in crescendo, drowns the music from the silver trumpets. So they have strayed far from the fountain, neath shady trees near the band stand.

But the irises have a carillon of their own. They seem to chime in unison when struck by the flaring spray which leaps daringly over the round brim after them.

From the crowd of multi-colored garments comes a flaxen-haired child to contemplate wistfully the playfulness of the fountain, and the beauty of the irises. Perhaps the young child wonders what the flowers mean. She seems lost in contemplation, but soon runs off to frolic around the circle of irises with another child. The music from the band is less than the fun of race or gambol, and the contemplation of beauty is but momentary.

Further off on the knoll, spread on the new grass, the people of the national capital, the Government workers, housewives, merchants and their families, listen to the marines, glancing ever and anon toward the rounded rear of the White House, ever hopeful to catch a glimpse of the Chief Executive of a great nation, as they wonder what he is doing within. The band merrily rollicks through the "Jewels of the Madonna," and the carillon of the white irises is wafted gently away in harmonious whispers when the flowers are struck by the spray.

Ships at Night

The stars were out overhead and "Lo!"
I cried, "nevermore,
Nevermore shall the palace know
me," and high on the masts
The white sails trembled as skyward
the good ship bore
Her cargo of shadows.

Never a word of regret as I stood on
her moonlit poop
And sang not of old past things but
of wonders to be;
And saw great birds with a glory of
plumage swoop
Down the sea's meadows.

Ah! the wind on my forehead that
might not blow on the earth,
Surely the gates were open and I
might forget
The quiet eyes of the past that seemed
life's worth,
That were but seeming.

I saw the lights of a ship march slowly
over the sea,
And the land fell away behind me,
and into the night
That covereth all things and passeth
no more for me,
My heart went dreaming.

—Richard Middleton, in "Poems and Songs."

That Sweet Yoke

Grow rich in that which never taketh
rust:
Whatever fades, but fading pleasure
brings.
Draw in thy beams, and humble all
thy might
To that sweet yoke where lasting
freedoms be;
Which breaks the clouds and opens
forth the light;
That doth both shine, and give us
sight to see.

—Sir Philip Sidney.

Copyright Photochrom, London

Iffley Mill and Lock, on the Thames

OF THE famous beauty spots on the Thames between Oxford and Kingston few, if any, have been better known than Iffley Mill, standing a couple of miles or so south of the university town. Thousands of tourists up and down stream knew and admired the old mill; to artists it was as well known as Pandy Mill, near Dolgelly, or the Swallow Falls at Bettws-y-Coed. Neither tourist nor painters will see the old mill-wheel any more, for it has been entirely removed by that heartless body known as the Thames Conservancy.

The view of the old mill across the weir-pool, with the poplar trees on one hand and the Norman tower of Iffley Church on the other, was a sight not to be forgotten. The church is a small but perfect specimen of Norman architecture, with its beautiful rose window and its "beak" molding on the west door, which is said to be the finest of its kind in England. The mill itself dated from the thirteenth century, and had been in the possession of Lincoln College since 1445. The mill wheel had been preserved under a picturesque little timber-framed roof erected by the piety of Lincoln College.

Partners

Well known in the suburb is Joe and his white horse. Joe, swart of skin, piercing of eye, aquiline of nose, toils up and down terraces carrying on his hip a heavy basket laden with bananas and oranges. The horse meanders up the street, drawing in leisurely fashion a small wagon containing the reserve stock of fruit. Joe pays very little attention to the horse and the horse pays none at all to Joe. It seems to be understood between them that each is to attend to his own department unmolested by the other.

Whereas Joe's department is entirely laborious, the horse manages to combine business with pleasure. His course up the wide street is zigzag. Drawing up to the curb on one side, he stoops to crop the short grass. Tempted to think it sweeter a few feet further along, he slowly advances, cropping as he goes. Then he swings his head around and pauses meditatively. Surely that other side presents a more inviting prospect. Deliberately, he steers a slanting course over to the opposite curb and again loiters along, cropping as he goes. And so he continues a series of oblique crossings, very much to the embarrassment of motorists and exasperating in the extreme to milk and laundry wagon drivers, whose delight it is to pursue a headlong course on the thoroughfare. The white horse is quite unmoved by the clatterings of this light traffic. No emulation stirs within him. Joe, a remote figure toiling up and down terraces, never takes exception to his dallyings. If he loiters too far in the rear, Joe patiently trudges back and takes him by the bridle.

In the winter Joe, a bundle of scarves and sweaters, carries his heavy basket just as under the summer sun. The horse? "No, no!" says Joe, "it-a too slip'."

Comes fine, clear weather, however, and the partners are seen as usual, the horse comfortably blanketed. Unable to believe, apparently, that grass is not to be had in February as well as in June, he noses along at each curb. Building is going on and they have set up a miniature earthworks in the street. The horse sets himself a course around this, but—will he allow for the wagon? Joe evidently doubts, for, hastily setting down his basket on a porch, he hurries to his wagon and leads it to the curb. That he urges discretion upon his partner, one can easily judge from the fluent language outpoured and the forefinger shaken in the horse's face. The horse tosses his head a very little but that little amounts to a shake. "No," he seems to say, "you needn't think that I'm going to stay in one spot all the time. I've got to occupy myself." Joe ceases to shake his forefinger, perfectly understanding the expression of his partner's countenance. He brings from the rear of the wagon a nice, large bunch of hay, tosses it on the curb and trudges off to rejoin his basket. His mollified partner munches and munches. By and by, you see him nodding a little. When Joe returns from his round, he finds him in the same place, dozing in the warm sun.

President Roosevelt's Letters

He was probably one of the greatest letter-writers in the matter of quantity who ever lived. He was also high up in quality. He liked letter-writing, and he certainly expressed himself not only with vigor but with ease and distinction. If not a faultless writer, he wrote well enough for his purpose, and showed his largeness and firmness of character. Though a well-educated man, with a strong tradition of culture behind him, and, further, with a very marked love of good literature, he was too busy and too practical to find time to turn or tune his phrases. His letters are very readable and from many points of view very attractive, but they do not possess the kind of fascination which belongs to the correspondence of some of the elder statesmen in England or America. . . . Finally, they have not that inspiration in word and thought of which the history of personal and political correspondence affords us its best examples in the letters of Abraham Lincoln.—John St. Loe Strachey, in "The Adventure of Living."

Three Things

Three things filled this day for me,
Three common things filled this day;
Each had, for me, a word to say;
Said it in beauty, and was done:
Cows on a hillside all one way,
A buttercup tilted seductively,
And a lark arguing with the sun.

These three things, merely these three,
Were enough to cry the world
Out of my heart: the buttercup curled
Where some gorgeous ruffian plundered;
The skylark's dizzy flag unfurled;
The placid cows pensively
Wondering why they wondered.

—Joseph Auslander, in The New Republic.

Deference to Nature

Dame Nature is a gentlewoman. No guide's fee will obtain you her favour, no abrupt demand; hardly will she bear questioning, or direct, curious gazing at her beauty; least of all will she reveal it truly to the hurried glance of the passing traveller, while he waits for his dinner, or fresh horses, or fuel and water; always we must quietly and unimpatiently wait upon it. Gradually and silently the charm comes over us; the beauty has entered our souls; we know not exactly when or how, but going away we remember it with a tender, subdued, filial-like joy.—Frederick Law Olmsted.

"Watchful Waiting"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE need for prayerful watching while awaiting the trend of important events, in order to determine the right course of action, was never more in evidence, perhaps, than in America during the years just prior to her advent into the World War; and "watchful waiting" became a household term. While this phrase by no means conveyed a new idea, yet it was brought before the world in a new setting, and with extraordinary emphasis. For a great nation, in order to determine the righteous course, to await watchfully the development of events in a world drama of such tremendous moment presents a scene quite without parallel in history. Yet, viewed from the standpoint of Christian metaphysics, how logical it seems to wait calmly, and in full faith in God's government, upon events, until their trend and meaning may be observed, and the right course determined upon and followed!

The Bible contains many admonitions as to the necessity for being watchful; and the word has a double meaning. To watch against a supposed physical enemy to prevent his approach unawares has a significance quite apart from the watching of one's own mentality to guard against the enemies of the mental household,—fear, envy, hate, jealousy, malice, in brief, the whole brood of baneful beliefs. The watch set upon the walls of the ancient city frequently was a precaution against the marauding enemy. The need for a watch set over one's mental operations, if less conspicuous, was no less definitely admonished. "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation," was the injunction of Christ Jesus to guard against the admission of evil, that is, of harmful thoughts.

The teachings of Mary Baker Eddy set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," with rare clarity the explanation of the necessity for watching against the approach of the enemy; and the true interpretation of "watchful waiting" is made plain. Holding that all causation is mental, and that, in consequence, no results appear except from a mental cause, Christian Science emphasizes the need for looking first of all into one's own mentality to find what may be harmful and inimical to one's welfare, also at the same time discerning what mental channel is open to the approach of evil suggestions that may not already have found domicile there. While speaking of the narrow pathway leading to spiritual understanding, Mrs. Eddy declares in Science and Health (p. 324): "Be watchful, sober, and vigilant. The way is straight and narrow, which leads to the understanding that God is the only Life." Here the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science has set the watch against whatever would entice one from the path which leads to salvation,—that is, to eternal Life. And Christian Science clearly explains that these allurements are false beliefs. If it be asserted that Life is God, and that man, as God's expression and representative, is spiritual, perfect, and eternal, then whatever would deny or refute this statement is not founded upon fact but fiction, and, accordingly, is unworthy of entertainment. Such beliefs, growing out of the assumption that Life springs from matter, in which it inheres and by which it is supported, are not to be accepted in place of the truth about Life and man. These beliefs are the enemies against which constant watchfulness is necessary, for they destroy peace and happiness.

One of the great blessings which Christian Science has brought to mankind lies in its showing clearly how the attacks of evil, often hidden and insidious, may be guarded against. That is, it teaches how to make one's waiting practical, as well as presenting the need to carry it on. On page 1 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy declares, "Prayer, watching, and working, combined with self-immolation, are God's gracious means for accomplishing whatever has been successfully done for the Christianization and health of mankind." Through prayer, then,—the prayer of understanding, which declares the perfection of God's spiritual universe,—watching, and working, is the guard kept to defend against the false beliefs which seem constantly to present themselves at the door of consciousness, demanding admission in the name of good. This is effective "watchful waiting."

Not to watch in idleness or curiosity as to what may happen, or in doubt as to the presence of good, but abiding in the calm assurance that God is never absent, that He is present and available to meet every human need when approached with humility and understanding, thus does watchful waiting solve the problems of humanity. As individuals realize man's true being and his relation to God, the basis of true brotherhood is established, wherein men are bound with the bonds of love. True watchful waiting is the highway for our Lord, ushering in the reign of righteousness, the sovereignty of infinite Love.

The Landscape Hour

The lecturer began his talk on British landscape before Gainsborough's "Wood Scene," by showing how the man who loved the country put his feeling for each tree, as a living organism, into his picture. It did not come by accident to its shape; it grew there. He contrasted him with Wilson, his contemporary, who looked at a landscape merely as material for a picture and painted it in a large, simple manner. He traced through Gainsborough's paintings, however—right up to "Crossing the Brook"—his progress toward the broad and free, while yet retaining his sensibility for the subtle effects of nature.

The smaller studies of Wilson led the lecturer to point out the fine results often obtained by the great painters in direct, quick work. Turner almost snatched his effects, and his landscape sprang up as with a touch. Constable's small study of "Salisbury" put his picture of the same subject in the shade.

"The only training John Crome had, he gave himself," said the lecturer. "Mousehold Heath," one of his most weighty pictures, owed a good deal to the fact that when errand boy to a doctor at Norwich he used to escape to the hills and paint. Who shall say that later, as journeyman-painter to a coach director, he did not gain the precision and facility of brush work for which he is remarkable?"

The printer's boy was thrilled when he learned that Turner was the son of a barber in Covent Garden, and a boy with practically no education. He, too, began as a copyist—he would have stood beside the printer's boy at the National Gallery had he had the chance. And he became the most original of painters. The eyes of the boy gleamed. He heard how Turner painted what he knew—the waves, and the lurch of a boat—but was not too particular as to the direction of the wind! He never scrupled to use, rather than be dominated by materials. He did not want the green of nature in his earlier work, he was carrying out his own scheme of color. Twenty years later, he left his darkish greens and grays for rich bronze and blue as in "Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus." Imagination came to his aid too. Out with another painter in a boat he saw "the fighting Temeraire" towed to her last berth, to be broken up. Turner, greatly affected, went home and made the great hulk, drawn by the fussy little tug, live again—on canvas.

Then the printer's boy saw how this master worked—or one of the ways he worked, for he had many. The "Interior of Petworth," which people often say they cannot understand, is just a "Turner" in progress. It was never finished.

The lecture ended before Turner's and Claude's paintings of the sun, hung side by side, but his audience began to re-examine the pictures. The printer's boy took a magnifying glass from his pocket and studied Claude's trees.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
" " 24 pages	2 cents	3 "
" " 32 pages	2 "	4 "

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants Nat. Bank Bldg., Market and New Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th Street
Cleveland, 512 Bulkley Building
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Building
San Francisco, 200 Merchants National Bank Building
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Building
Seattle, 763 Empire Building
London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HÉRAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1923

Editorials

President Harding's Second Step

President Harding's appeal to the Senate to make possible the full participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, marks the second step of the Administration toward a fuller acceptance of international responsibilities. The first step was the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. More than a year was permitted to elapse before this second movement was made, and the almost universal applause which had attended the first had died away in the growing chorus of disapproval of continued delay in grappling with world problems. The demonstration of the President's caution was so complete that the Nation was beginning to wonder whether he was capable of demonstrating progress as well. Even now the request that the Senate authorize adhesion to the protocol is made at a moment which, unless a special session of Congress is called, precludes action for nearly a year.

In asking that the American Republic ally itself with the civilized nations which are seeking international justice through the orderly processes of a world court, the President set forth certain qualities of the United States in language which may well be quoted and emphasized. The United States, he says, "is a Nation long committed to the peaceful settlement of international controversies." The present Hague court he holds to exist largely because of American initiative, and he points out that "our Nation had a conspicuous place in the advocacy of such an agency of peace and international adjustment, and our deliberate public opinion of today is overwhelmingly in favor of our full participation, and the attending obligations of maintenance and the furtherance of its prestige." Participation in the World Court, the President holds, will aid "in making effective all the fine things which have been said by us in favor of such an agency of advanced civilization." And, finally, it will "remind the world anew that we are ready for our proper part in furthering peace and adding to stability in world affairs."

The Christian Science Monitor desires to express unqualified commendation and applause of this message of the President to the Senate. He has spoken so wisely that the prolonged delay in speaking at all may well be condoned. This will be the general verdict of the American people, who heartily approved of the first essay in internationalism of this Administration, and have been waiting impatiently for this second one.

And now what about the third?

The President lays proper stress upon the long-continued preachments of the United States in support of peaceful settlement of international controversies. He holds that that Nation has been conspicuous in its advocacy of this progressive reform, and he calls attention to the "fine things" said on the subject by his fellow-countrymen in its support. He surely cannot believe that the international court, limited as it is in jurisdiction, and estopped from consideration of most of the political problems which foment wars, marks the limit to which Americans are willing to go "in furthering peace and adding to stability in world affairs."

In urging the adhesion of the United States to the protocol creating the World Court, the President suggests five points at which that protocol must be amended to make American participation possible. Presumably the other nations involved have been sounded as to their willingness to accept these changes. It is well known that the dominant powers in the League of Nations are equally ready to amend the covenant under which they operate to meet American objections. The League today is, as the President says of the World Court, "an established institution of high character." Every argument by which participation in the World Court may be supported applies with equal force to seeking membership in the League, with certain reservations as to the form of the covenant.

Politicians will doubtless see in the President's appeal to a moribund Congress an effort to test the sentiment of the country on a more generous participation in the work of international reconstruction. In the United States, one election is barely ended before the strategy of the next is opened. The Congress which goes out of existence next Saturday night has furnished no record upon which the majority party can appeal to the electorate with any confidence. The one measure for which the Administration earnestly pleaded, the ship subsidy bill, faces certain defeat. In the eighteen months to elapse before the conventions again assemble to nominate presidential candidates it will be necessary for the party in power, and charged with responsibility for the Government, to propose some formative policy which may stimulate a public enthusiasm left cold thus far by any record of achievement. That policy may well be one of increased activity in foreign affairs, for to any practiced observer the evidences of the growth of public sentiment on that subject is apparent. The "overwhelming public opinion" in support of the World Court which the President now discerns will, when he comes to study it further, be found to be almost as strongly enlisted on the side of the League of Nations.

It is in no spirit of cynicism that the Monitor points out that the exigencies of party politics may have had something to do with the moment chosen for expressing this presidential appeal. The fact that the appeal has been made is wholly fortunate. The further fact that the presidential group thought it good politics is important as indicative of their conviction that public opinion is changing toward approval of American entrance upon international associations. When an approving public has expressed its gratification with this second step, we may expect President Harding to take the third—and thereby justify the prophecy of those thirty-one eminent Republicans who gave expression on the eve of election to their assurance that through his success the United States would most promptly be led into an association of the nations of the world, for the common good.

Two Voices From the Far East

Vastly differing in degree as are the situations in British India and the Philippines, they are quite one in kind. In each case, an Eastern land, disrupted by long-standing conditions of disorder, has been taken in charge by a Western state, order restored and maintained, and life again made livable. In each case the native peoples have been granted a considerable measure of self-government, with genuine encouragement for such assimilation and development of the gift as may warrant its extension. In each case formal announcement has been made by the ruling power that its occupancy is to be held as temporary, but that the term of its control must be indefinite, depending wholly upon the popular absorption of autonomy. Also, in each case, there has been a not unnatural demand from the yet subject race for a far more rapid advance toward independence than could be held justified by either their exercise of governmental rights or the national capacity. In each case, finally, has come the official and inescapable response that more time must elapse before further advances; only more study and more experience, it is felt, will in any way justify a broadening of powers.

The Filipinos, accepting unwillingly the Washington decision that "stable government" has not yet been attained in their islands, are petitioning for an early constitutional convention. Not for another year, or nearly that, can a reply be expected from the American Congress, and all present opinion of weight is that the answer then to be given, if present conditions prevail, must be a further negative.

The Indian Assembly has demanded an extension of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. Lord Peel has made reply well in the most liberal tradition of imperial statesmanship, hinting, of course, at no withdrawal of recent concessions and urging the advisability of allowing them to proceed with their natural momentum. A Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services has recently been appointed.

It is not asserted that the sole salvation for the Orient lies in a complete digestion of Occidental ways of government. It is, however, reasonably clear that along no other path is the road shorter to safety in autonomous life. It is to have been expected that the students should be clamoring for a soon-to-be graduation, but no close observer of conditions, whether in the great Asian peninsula or the south Pacific archipelago, can believe the textbooks yet mastered. Two sentences of England's reply to India's request adequately sum up the case both there and in the Philippines:

> The foundation of all constitutional government must be the presence of a vigorous and instructed public opinion, operating not only in legislatures, but (what is even more important) in the constituencies. Until this foundation has been laid firmly, progress would not be assisted, and might be retarded, if fresh responsibilities were added to those with which the electors so recently have been intrusted.

Canadian Unity to Advance Prohibition

A merger of the prohibition forces of Canada into one national organization, the Canadian Prohibition Federation, is a step in the right direction. A memorial from this unified organization, representative of churches, church auxiliaries, and temperance workers, has been presented to the Dominion Government, respectfully requesting that immediate action be taken in the direction of more effective prohibition law enforcement. The Dominion Parliament can do much to increase the efficiency of the provincial prohibition laws. Hence it is requested "that the Parliament of Canada so legislate that in any province in which the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is forbidden, the manufacture of such liquors for beverage purposes be also forbidden." The right to suppress manufacture is vested with the Dominion authorities. The provinces can take the initiative, after voting themselves dry, only to the extent of asking the Dominion Government to act.

The constructive character of the Prohibition Federation's memorial should commend it to the support of Canadian public opinion. Among other helpful steps advanced, it said: "That, inasmuch as the United States is now under a prohibitory law, and it is alleged that the effectiveness of that law is seriously interfered with by the exportation of liquor from Canada, we respectfully request you to consider, as an act of international good will, if it would not be possible to prohibit the exportation of liquor from Canada to the United States."

Further restrictions were requested on the business of exporting intoxicating liquors from Canada to any other country, as well as more strictly to regulate interprovincial traffic. In view of the heavier penalties imposed under the provincial laws for violation of their provisions, the memorial suggested, in conclusion, that the penalties provided under the several acts administered by the federal authorities, relating to the adequate control of the liquor traffic in Canada, be proportionately increased.

The position taken by the Canadian Prohibition Federation is that "the final solution of the evils arising from the liquor traffic is nation-wide prohibition." This is the end toward which the temperance forces mean continually to press through provincial and federal laws. A favorable response this session from the Dominion Parliament may reasonably be looked for by the people of Canada.

In Wren's Day as in Ours

This year, when special honors are being paid to Sir Christopher Wren, much has been said of the great things he accomplished, but less of the things he failed to accomplish, through no fault of his own. The fire of London gave him the chance that falls to few architects, and he, though not an architect by training, had the genius to avail himself of it, if not the power to prevent dull-minded officials from interfering. For his plan included not only St. Paul's and the Monument and the fifty parish churches, which he built, but a new city of London to rise out of the ashes of the old, which he was not allowed to build.

Wren's experience was much that of the modern architect who is an artist and has big ideas for a City Beautiful. He may present his design, even start his work, but there is always somewhere the busy official more eager for economy or graft, more concerned for an individual's interest or the people's vote, than for beauty. It is the same story over and over again, no one caring for the loss, the opportunity thrown away, until too late. We are told that architects today cannot compete with those of the past. How can we be sure of it unless they are free to show what is in them to do, and to carry out their schemes without interference?

Modern conditions are no excuse. Burnham in Chicago proved on paper that a bustling, bumptious, busy modern town can be as stately as the stateliest little capital of Europe. In America, in England, in Germany, big employers of labor, here and there, have shown practically that it is not necessary for workmen to live in dirt and disorder. But the most confirmed optimist cannot deny that they are exceptions. As a rule, flourishing industries might be supposed inseparable from dirt and disorder. Enterprising advertisers proclaim that ours is a commercial, a business age, and that the artist is with us only on sufferance, so far have we wandered from the right understanding of art and the beauty it creates. The natural scientist may begin to question the influence of environment, but not the artist. He knows that the influence of beauty is all-powerful. The haphazard growth of the modern town and the filth that defiles it cannot be good for men.

It is often said that France, whatever her faults, has the virtue of order in a superlative degree, and certainly this French love for order forever finds stimulus in the well-ordered architecture of the French town, the well-ordered lines and spaces—the unbroken sweep of hillside and plain, the poplared roads and canals—of the French landscape. That is why today France, heavy-laden with debt, can still put her hand in her shrunken pocket and pay to bring order back to the palace and gardens of Versailles.

Wren was great enough to learn what he could from the French, and he probably would have told the enterprising advertiser that far better would it be for business to languish than for beauty to perish.

Editorial Notes

When so much propaganda is rife regarding "the next war," clear presentation of the subject, "A Warless World—Is It Possible?" as was given by the executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches recently in Boston, is all the more valuable. The speaker said, in part:

> Let us face the facts. The World War has well-nigh wrecked western civilization. Another would seal its doom. The only escape is by immediate world organization. Such an organization exists in the League of Nations. It started in 1920 with thirteen members. It has now fifty-one. Only Germany, Mexico, Russia, Turkey and the United States are outside. It has already prevented three wars, created a World Court and is developing machinery for international co-operation in every constructive line.

In the face of such achievements, belittle them as the opponents of the League may try to do, the individual governments of the world seem to be doing little more than marking time.

◆ ◆ ◆

It is not so long since Attorney-General Daugherty's ruling regarding the sale of liquor on the high seas was published as to have blotted out the recollection that many forecasts were made at that time to the effect that such a decision, if enforced, would ruin the passenger service of the United States lines. It is opportune, therefore, to give full publicity to the fact that the transatlantic service on American vessels is already well booked up, even into this coming summer, while as to the transpacific service, during the last six months American ships carried 62 per cent, British ships 11 per cent, and Japanese 27 per cent, eastbound, and 46, 34, and 20 per cent, respectively, westbound. It certainly looks as if the American service was in grave peril as a result of prohibition!

◆ ◆ ◆

The New York World and other "wet" papers are making a prodigious outcry over the fact that the Anti-Saloon League fund for New York totals $250,000 a year. Precisely how much money do the wets think it proper should be spent for their undoing? And are they exactly the source to which people should look for unbiased opinions on the subject? Take the World alone as a factor. The whole amount available for the Anti-Saloon League could not secure as much publicity for the law and its merits as that newspaper is giving to the effort to overthrow it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Some mathematician has figured that if the $15,000,000, which is the estimated value of the treasures found in Tut-ankh-amen's tomb, had been put out at 6 per cent compound interest, it would now be worth a sum with more than eighty ciphers. In this day of Russian rubles and German marks, however, such a number does not appeal as so inordinately large.

From Dublin to Cork

Tales which would have shocked Baron Munchausen have been told about the vagaries of travel on the Irish railways, and told with such casual humor that one suspects the Irishman of inventing a joke against himself in order to get what he calls "a lift" out of the uninitiated. Such tales as those of the engine fire going out or of the lost engine driver must be the results of a wild flight of the Celtic imagination. And therefore, in giving the account of my journey from Dublin to Cork, I must protest that I am not an Irishman.

Now that I have time to meditate comfortably upon that terrible journey, it seems almost that I had traveled by stage-coach instead of by train. And what could more resemble a coach journey than getting out at Maryborough, some sixty miles from Dublin, and walking into the town for lunch while the train waited four hours for us? It was almost Pickwickian traveling. The Maryborough innkeeper had a popularity that day which he will be proud to remember. He knew all about our trouble, before we could start a conversation on our own account. He knew the line was blocked. He knew at what time it was blocked and how the Republicans did it. He knew so much that I half suspected him of having been present when the deed was done. But to look at, he hardly seemed the man to be out of bed at 3 in the morning tearing up railway lines.

◆ ◆ ◆

We had scarcely got back to the station when the engine gave a long, plaintive whistle, as if appealing to the armored train to hurry up and conduct us into Limerick Junction. But although we had arrived in Maryborough at 11 o'clock, we did not leave until half past 3; and then we made a false start, greatly to the alarm of some passengers who had not got their tickets. To these the porter cried words of reassurance: "We haven't started startin' yet."

We started starting and finished starting and finally started somehow or other, and it was not long before we were crossing the Bog of Allen, that bleak stretch of russet and black fenland, with a swollen gray sky above and a wild light in it to westward. It was an eerie, sodden country, the playground of the winds and rains, and it did the heart good to see a lane now and then bending away to some village on the distant hills. I was reading Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" at the time and had been startled by coming upon a line which had been in my memory these ten years:

> Oh, a distant place, master of the house, a windy corner of high, distant hills.

I looked up and there they were, the distant hills. I had found them at last; and by the ripples in the bog pools I could see a wind was getting up!

◆ ◆ ◆

At Dundrum a wild-haired youth got into the train and sang melancholy ballads all the way to Limerick Junction in the "Celtic twilight." It was here that the farmer from Maryborough and a cattle dealer bound for Mallow, fell to arguing about Canadian meat, and the farmer ruined his own case and the dealer's seriousness by finishing his argument with, "So it's offending the Government you'd be!"

Things might have become lively had not a lady got in and described how she had "left himself at dinner time" and taken four hours getting from Tipperary. It was a joy to hear her pronounce the name, dwelling richly, as she did, upon each syllable, turning the first "r" over in her mouth two or three times, before drifting into the melody of the last two syllables. I can now understand any "himselfs," exiled in the stony wastes of Piccadilly and the Strand, wanting to hear the old familiar music of a Tipperary accent again.

◆ ◆ ◆

At Mallow we had to change trains because the viaduct had been destroyed. My impression of the town is blurred, and I am not at all sure of what happened. I remember following a singing football team down a dark passage and arriving outside the station into a confusion of lights and faces. Somebody seized my bag; I followed in the driving rain and darkness, the air around throbbing with the sound of a score of impatient motor cars. I was bundled into one of them; there was a roar from its engine and I, who had vowed never to say a good word for the Ford car, was hurtling through the streets of Mallow in one. I can hear the wind rushing by us now and see the roadway rippling away before us in the light of the lamps.

We had an hour's wait at the other Mallow station and an hour's journey in the darkness, over the hills into Cork. The moon, its face all awry with the drollest of smiles, watched our stealthy progress in and out of the valleys. There was no doubt about it: the early morning train from Dublin had no business to be out at 10 o'clock at night! V. S. P.

A City of Strange Sights

After being at sea three weeks, one is glad to get ashore again, writes Lieut. J. H. Benson, a Christian Science chaplain, attached to the United States flotilla in the Near East waters. This feeling of joy is enhanced by the expectations of the first visit in a strange port. So upon landing at the Dolma Baghtche the minarets are second only in interest to the many peoples of the city of destiny, Constantinople. Either by a cab drive or a short but steep climb to the city hill, the Grande Rue de Pera is brought into view. A walk of but a few blocks along this "avenue" discloses the cosmopolitan nature of the pedestrians, for here may be met Turks, Russians, Greeks, Armenians, British, Americans, French and Italians. Here also may be seen refugees, spahis, hamals, Russian flower girls, street peddlers, professional beggars and many others, all assembled in one main street.

To study the city to advantage, the newcomer should go on a sight-seeing trip. To see the Sultan, go to St. Sophia (though in the last few weeks the Caliph is the figure of interest on this trip). One should visit the old cisterns, bazaars and mosques in Stamboul, walk from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn by the old walls, the museums of St. Irene, Sulieman and Seraglio Point. Likewise one should see Robert College for Boys at Rumeli Hissar or the Constantinople College for Girls at Arnaoutkeny. Then, again, the newcomer is always interested in seeing the howling and whirling dervishes.

◆ ◆ ◆

A ten-minute walk through narrow streets and over cobble stones brings one to the monasteries of the mevlevies or whirling dervishes. These fakirs are held in much higher estimation than the howling dervishes and are the wealthiest of all the religious bodies of the Turkish Empire. The dancing of these fakirs is accompanied by sounds resembling music, beginning with a slow movement and becoming more animated with the enthusiasm of the performers. When the dancers are exhausted, they are obliged to sit down and rest, only to rise again for more whirling.

The howling dervishes chant the names of Allah over and over again, accompanied by violent contortions of the body. The leading fakir passes through motions of cutting and stabbing himself. Visitors to the ceremonies are required to pay twenty piasters, about a dime or sixpence. The head fakir attempts to treat the sick Turks brought to him by blowing on them and treading on them with his feet. These activities and the interpretations of dreams bring the most repute to the howling dervishes. Truly, Constantinople is a city of strange sights.